THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Average Circulation, - - 1,200

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
... paid in advance ... $1.50
... if not paid within 3 months, 1.75
... if not paid within 6 months, 2.00
... if not paid within the year, 2.25
... persons residing outside of the county, ... per year will be charged to ...
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VOLUME XX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1886. NUMBER 32

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THE LITTLE QUAKER LAUGH.

There's a maiden in our village,
With hair of sunny hue,
And eyes of woodland loveliness,
Like violets and dew.

Her face is sweet with roses
That blush against the gray
Of her little Quaker bonnet,
Suggesting March and May.

She talks with quaint decision,
Which is music, I'll allow,
When she greets me, as she meets me,
With an earnest, "How art thou?"

Though in manner she is charming,
There is nothing that is half
So perplexing and bewitching
As her pretty Quaker laugh.

Defying rules of discipline,
Its mirth is full and free
Whene'er I greet her in return,
"Friend, is it well with thee?"

She knows I am not of the fold,
Mayhap, she likes to chaff,
But it is certain that I love her
For her little Quaker laugh.
—[Philadelphia News.

WHITE HOUSE EXPENSES.

What It Costs To Care For and Maintain the President's Home.

Nearly every good housewife "cleans house" once or twice a year, and the mansion of the nation's Chief-Executive does not escape the annual rejuvenation which is characteristic of American home life.

Unlike most private houses, however, the White House undergoes its overhauling in the summer time while its occupants are off on their annual outing. The work furnishes employment for a small army of servants for a score of days or more.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mansion is kept in good order at all times, the annual housecleaning never fails to disclose plenty of work to be done, and sweepers, scrubbers and dusters hold high carnival during the continuance of their reign.

The upper as well as the lower floor undergoes the process of rejuvenation. The musty old books in the library, many of them dating back to the days of Dolly Madison and Susan Monroe, are all taken out and dusted. The two pianos in the house are tuned up, and when the doors are finally opened to the public the house is in the most exquisite order and ready for another year's siege of dinners and receptions.

As may be well imagined, it costs a very pretty penny to keep the establishment in order. The $16,000 for keeping the house in order for the next year, which became available on July 1st, is not by any means all that has been spent upon the mansion since President Cleveland took possession.

Mr. Arthur left a large cash balance unexpended of the last appropriation during his term, according to a time-honored custom that the outgoing President shall leave a lump sum for the incoming President to make any changes he may desire.

Nothing new has been bought in the house since Mr. Arthur left it in such complete and beautiful order. It undoubtedly, though, requires a large sum to keep it in condition.

The cleaning of the huge crystal chandeliers is a considerable item of expense. The whole lower floor is lighted by these enormous crystals, each one with thousands of pendants. There are no less than three dozen of these chandeliers in the East Room, the Blue, Red, and Green rooms, the two dining-rooms and the corridors, and once a year each one has to be taken to pieces and every part carefully cleaned and put back in its place.

The care of the carpets and curtains also requires the spending of money. The handsome lace draperies are torn at nearly every reception, and these have to be carefully repaired, to say nothing of the taking down two or three times a year to be washed and darned.

Some people wonder how the President can pay out of his salary the numerous expenses attached to his office.

There are separate appropriations. Besides his salary of $50,000, the estimate presented to Congress this session asked for $36,064 additional, to pay the salaries of his subordinates and clerks. His private secretary is paid $3,250, his assistant private secretary $2,250, his stenographer $1,800, five messengers (each) $1,200, a steward $1,800, two doorkeepers who each get $1,200, four other clerks at good salaries, one telegraph operator, two ushers, getting $1,200 and $1,400, a night usher, getting $1,200, a watchman who gets $900, and a man to take care of fires, who receives $864 a year.

In addition to this there is set down $8,000 for incidental expenses, such as stationery, carpets, and the care of the President's stables.

And further on, under another heading, there is a demand for nearly $40,000 more. Of this, $12,500 is for repairs and furnishing the White House, $2,500 for fuel, $3,000 for the greenhouse, and $15,000 for gas and the care of the stables.

The White House, all told, costs the country, in connection with the President, considerably over $125,000 a year, and at that rate it is cheaper, relatively to the work done, than the service of Congress.—[Washington Letter.

Bridging the Chasm.

While we were tramping over the battlefields around Marietta, Ga., the young man from Connecticut grew sweet on the pretty daughter of the woman with whom we boarded. It was love at first sight, and they went it strong.

Our guide had been an old Reb soldier, and when he saw how things were going he walked the girl to a seat on the wash bench behind the house and said:

"Now, Lucy, this 'ere order stop."

"What 'ere?"

"In love with that feller."

"Hain't I a right?"

"No gal. Me'n your old father sarved in the ranks together. We fit agin them Yanks together, and together we cum home kalkerlatin' to hate 'em as long as we lived. 'Twouldn't be right fur you to go back on your dad that way."

"Jim Skuce," she replied as she stood up to wave her arm, "mebbe ye never heard nuthin' 'bout bridgin' the bloody chasm and shakin' hands across the last ditch.

"I know pap was a fighter but after he'd been home a year or two, 'long came a Yank one day looking for land. He had a bottle o' whiskey, and he and pap sat down on this very bench and fit them old fights over until both got drunk and fell in a heap.

"When they woke up they began to shake and bridge, and they kept it up till the Yank hurrahed for General Lee, and pap hollered for General Grant.

"Now, you shut! If you don't want to bridge, you can stub around with your nose stuck up and your knees out to the weather, but don't you go to interferin' with me.

"Dad bridged, mam's bridged, and I'm going to climb out of the last ditch and hustle for a Yankee husband!"

They were engaged before we left.—[Detroit Free Press.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

How Spurious Money is Made in N. Y. City.

Counterfeiting United States coins and bills is said to be carried on now as much as formerly, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, but there have been many changes in its methods and the manner of getting rid of the "queer" when made.

The days of the hidden nook in the mountain, where, in a hut the expert maker of base coins carried on his nefarious trade with door carefully barricaded and rifles and revolvers lying about within easy reach, are over. Now the coin is made mostly in cities, and that too in crowded neighborhoods.

In the making of bad coins in this city the Italians have a monopoly, and it is against the Italian workmen that Chief Drummond, of the Secret Service Bureau in this city, is kept busy, procuring evidence and bringing them to court. Almost without exception, every Italian counterfeiter arrested in this city during the last three years—and there have been many of them captured—has said that he came from Sicily.

They are, as a rule, dull-looking, ignorant fellows, notwithstanding their skill in furnishing and manufacturing the coins. Most frequently they have a little knowledge of the jewelry trade, and apparently they take as naturally to counterfeiting as fish to water. A number of Italians in this city who are not makers of bad coins are always ready to pass those made by others, and the skilled devisor of illegitimate money is to them a hero.

HOW THE COINS ARE MADE.

The workman hires a flat in a tenement, into which he moves his family, reserving one room as a workshop.

He lays in a stock of antimony, plaster of paris, moulds, a lathe, and other appliances, and is ready for business. Rarely do his neighbors suspect that anything is wrong. He takes a good coin for a pattern, and soon has the room filled with the coins in various stages of construction.

Never does the maker attempt to pass the money himself. He either sells it to the passer, or, more frequently, to a middle man. For this reason it is difficult to get at the makers, and the Secret Service detectives are always happy when they find a workshop with a kit of tools and good supply of stock. The middle men sell to the man who does the passing.

Bad coin can be bought at the rate of $4 for ten bad dollars, though higher prices are usually charged at first. When the passer gets the coin he usually frequents the side streets, where in small cigar stores and confectionery shops he passes off his spurious dollars, etc., in payment for small articles, thus receiving good money in change.

The law requires that "intent to deceive" must be proven against the offender, and for this reason the counterfeit money passers go often in pairs.

One man carries the coin. He deals it out one coin at a time to his companion, who enters the shop, while the other remains outside. Thus if the passer is arrested no other bad coin will be found on his person, and he can assert that he did not know that the one coin he had offered in payment was bad. Many escape conviction by this method.

THE MEN WHO PASS THE COUNTERFEITS.

The fruit stand Italians are usually unscrupulous in working off bad money, though they seldom have a stock of anything of larger denomination than dimes and quarters. More than half of the small coin that is bad works its way into circulation through these fellows.

You tell the vender that the coin is bad, and he will immediately cry out:

"Me no tell bada money; me just come from Italy."

Comparatively few arrests are made on complaint of the police. When bad money is received unwittingly, few hesitate to pass it on. There is a cheap restaurant keeper on the old Chatham street who, every few weeks, brings all the bad coins he has taken in down to the Secret Service Bureau in the Post Office building. Very few take this trouble.

There is an erroneous idea abroad that the Government makes good the bad money received. This is a mistake. The Government confiscates all bad coins, and the only relief of the person imposed upon is a civil suit in one of the District courts against the passer for the value of the money lost.

The passer of counterfeit money, when convicted, may receive as heavy a sentence as ten years in State prison and a fine of $1,000.

Apparently there is an attractiveness about making the coin, and when discharged from prison the manufacturer almost invariably goes back to the old business.

The Burglar.

One night a lady, on going to her bedroom, long after the rest of the household had retired for the night, saw to her dismay a man's foot protruding from the drapery of the toilet table. What was she to do? Here was evidently a burglar, the house was a large, rambling old place, and her room, at the very top, so far distant from those of the rest of the household that should she call for help no one could possibly hear her.

Like lightning the thought flashed through her brain. If she could only get at the gong in the hall so as to alarm the household. But then there was the fear of his following her.

Walking quietly out of the room, she closed the door, and, finding the key outside, turned it hastily in the lock, ran down stairs, and sounded such a furious tattoo on the gong as speedily brought the members of the household round her.

The gentlemen of the party, thinking it rather a good joke, ascended to secure the would-be burglar, and caught him in the act of emerging from the lady's room, he having succeeded in picking the lock. After a short scuffle he was secured ere he could reach the open window on the ground floor, by which he had effected an entrance.

A spice of humor is often exhibited in the way some people rise to the occasion.

When, at a large public dinner in London some years ago, a gentleman saw a rather suspicious-looking man sitting opposite him at table quietly pocket a silver spoon and fork, he at once seized his spoon and stuck the handle ostentatiously into his button-hole.

On being asked to explain his extraordinary conduct he answered naively: "Ah, I saw that gentleman over there pocket his spoon and fork, so I concluded we were all to take ours home with us too."

The pockets of the designated gentleman (?) were searched, and on the articles in question being discovered there he was handed over to the police, feeling, we have no doubt, rather caught. —[London Queen.

Not a Speaking Acquaintance.

Mamma: "Do you know the Ten Commandments, my dear?"

Little Bess: "Yes, mamma."

"Well, repeat them."

"I can't, mamma. I don't know them by heart. I only know them when I see them."—[Philadelphia Call.

THIRTEEN HOURS IN A BALLOON.

Over Land and Sea—The Exciting Experiences of an Aeronaut.

"Tell me something about the most perilous voyage you ever made!" was demanded of Professor King, the aeronaut.

"Well, let me see. The most perilous voyage, I think, was over the Maine and Canada wilderness from New Hampshire down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"We ascended from Plymouth and rose into the clouds. A slight rain was falling. Our course was northwest, and soon we found ourselves over one of the White Mountains, and we had to throw out ballast to keep from striking it.

"After passing over Mount Jefferson and Mount Adams, of the White Mountains, we plunged into the wilderness, or at least passed over it. About nightfall, as we were crossing Lake Umbagog, we saw a light on one of the shores and halloed. We seemed to attract attention, but no response was made.

"A canoe was put down in the water, and we could see it dodging around in the water as if they were looking for something. They thought the cry probably came from somebody on the water. We soon left the light behind, and, nearing the mountain shortly afterward, we dropped behind it in shelter and rested for about half an hour.

"While we were discussing (by the by I had Luther L. Holden, of the Boston Journal, with me, who had been on some twenty-five voyages before) what course it would be best to pursue, being in the wilderness and poorly provided with provisions, we finally decided to start the balloon afloat and see if we could cross the wilderness to some inhabited region in Canada.

"Our balloon was only of 20,000 feet capacity, and not calculated, except under such a stress of circumstances, to remain afloat so long as we would require to cross the wilderness. We had still, however, a bag and a half of ballast left, which we were economically using.

"Just here there was a natural law to be discovered, which was of itself sufficient to carry us through without the use of ballast. It appears that at night when a balloon reaches the ordinary cloud heights it becomes poised, and neither rises nor falls without any expenditure of sand or ballast, and so will float for hours, provided the balloon is free from leakage.

"Well, we floated on in the clouds, which were occasionally over our heads, and once or twice during the night we saw the moon through the rifts, and frequently they would break from beneath us, so that we would look into an inky abyss below. The only sounds that came to our ears were the occasional cries of a loon and the sound of falling waters. From our isolated position we could constantly hear the latter.

"As hour after hour dragged tediously away we sat in the car. We could see each other and kept up a conversation, but we could not tell what time it was except by passing our fingers over the hands of our watches. You know it would have been dangerous to strike a match.

"Pretty soon a new feature among the sounds of the waters struck our ears. We wondered what caused the peculiar noise, and finally concluded it was the breakers. After passing over them all sounds ceased, and we then knew we were on the briny deep. As it did not seem to be policy to pursue the course we were in, we brought the balloon down slightly and slowly some twenty or thirty miles from where we had heard the surf, and deposited our drag-rope upon the water. This rope is an appendage to the balloon about 350 feet long, and acts as a ballast when it rests upon the water.

"We kept constant watch, and in the course of an hour we saw in front of us a black line, which was apparently within a few feet of us, and we prepared to grasp it, but it proved an illusion, and as we watched the object it gradually widened, and soon after our drag-rope was caught among the tree tops. We then found that we had run ashore over a forest, presuming it at the time to be an island, but as it turned out the balloon had met with a counter current of air on the water, which carried it back to the mainland. We again rested behind a hill, where we lay till the break of day, when we threw out the balance of our ballast and rose again.

After a while we discerned a road, and succeeded in landing within a mile and a half of it. We made for the nearest place—Sayebec, which is about 250 miles below Quebec—and learned that the water we had gone out on was the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If we had continued across it we would have reached the coast of Labrador, 150 miles further on. As it was we travelled 550 miles in thirteen hours.—[Richmond Dispatch.

A Round Peg in a Square Hole.

Another great mistake of parents is made a little further on when the education the child is to receive and the work he is to do in life begin to be considered.

Most parents have preconceived ideas of what their children shall do in the world, and it is somtimes very hard to modify or change them in accordance with the child's natural tastes. They are like the parents of a boy with whom I had acquaintance, who had determined, I think even before the boy's birth, that he must be a lawyer.

The boy proved to have no taste whatever for the law or for a student's life, but seemed possessed of real mechanical genius. From a child he could do anything with tools requiring delicate manipulation, was always contriving and inventing new machines to work with—in short, was a decided genius of the inventive order. But he was laboriously drilled in Latin, wept unavailing tears over it, was sent to college at great sacrifice on the part of his friends, graduated, was made to study law, did study it, was admitted to practice, and tried his best to do what he was unfitted for.

Having now come to man's estate, he took the matter into his own hands, turned his law office into a machine shop, and began successfully the work he should have been encouraged to undertake in the first place.

Why Women [illegible] Drug Clerks.

There is one field in which, so it is said, woman, every woman, will never find employment. She can never be an apothecary's [illegible] is not able to keep a secret. A pharmacy is a regular [illegible] and into the ears of the d[illegible] are poured weighty [illegible] which it would never do to intrust to the possession of the gadding, gossiping female.

In the regular course of his business, the dispenser of pills and powders knows all about [illegible] afflictions and weaknesses [illegible] of that kind which the [illegible] would not have [illegible].

The [illegible] who paints, who powders, [illegible] or arsenic to [illegible] him, who is obliged to use [illegible] at home, and various things of that kind which would be too great a temptation for a talkative woman to give away.—[Boston Herald.

Heat-Producing Foods.

They have some bright pupils in the Tyngsborough schools. At the examination the other day a boy was asked:

"What are the warmth-producing foods?"

His reply was:

"Cayenne pepper and Jamaica ginger."

AN IMPRESSIVE FAREWELL.

Henry Clay's Address to the Senate in 1842—A Historic Scene.

Henry Clay rose in the Senate on the 31st of March, 1842, to make his farewell speech in a chamber which he had entered forty-two years previously, although he had not been in continuous service since then.

The Senate chamber presented a magnificent spectacle, perhaps, upon the whole, a more brilliant one than had ever before been exhibited there. Every seat was filled, and every avenue approaching the chamber blocked up.

Two hours before Mr. Clay began to speak, an exit or an entrance were equally impossible to those within or without.

The gentlemen filled the straight gallery, which was better known as "the Calcutta black hole," to its utmost capacity. The railings of the seats, and the seats themselves were all crowded, and the people seemed to be literally piled one upon another. The ladies' gallery was filled almost entirely with ladies, and the circle there presented as much of grace, elegance and dignity as ever adorned any public assembly. It was a scene which might well have called forth the admiration of the sterner and the coarser sex below and around. The chamber, before Mr. Clay rose, was literally wreathed in smiles and beauty, and it was a scene beautiful to look upon, until the event which had called so many together took place, in the earnest, sweet-spoken final farewell, which came from the lips of the orator and reached every heart.

Along the central entrance to the chamber the crowd was equally dense, and upon either side here, though far out of sight, and out of hearing, too, ladies were seated, all anxious to catch a tone of a voice which for so many years had always told like the sweetest notes of the lark in the ears of the whole female sex. Senators of all parties gave the most respectful attention, while the representatives flocked in from the House and occupied the privileged seats round about the chamber.

Then came the address—for it was more of an address than a speech—the published report of which is only the body of a beautiful oration without the soul. The spirit which kindled the fire which burned are not there. Words are as cold as marble without the divine afflatus which could almost give life and action to the dead.

The picture presented in such a congregation of people was not only fair enough and perfect enough in all its proportions to charm the eye, but it was a scene which might have given, either in the sympathy created or in the pride excited, a feeling but little less than one inspired. The ladies, who were all hope and buoyancy a moment before, were now, "like Niobe, all tears."

Mr. Clay, in speaking of himself, of his friends, of the noble State of Kentucky, where he had been received as a son forty-five years since, was himself quite unmanned. Others were much more affected, and many of the oldest Senators were in tears many times while Mr. Clay was speaking. Mr. Clay left the storm and turmoil of public life, as he thought forever, with an enviable reputation for statesmanship, for patriotism and for eloquence, and his last act was to present the credentials of Mr. Crittenden as his successor, and to speak of him in the most excellent terms.

Seven years later Mr. Clay returned to the Senate and served until he died.

Gold in Different Forms.

Peculiarities in the form of gold taken from mining districts often gave a name to the locality. Chunk Canyon, Slug Gulch and Specimen Ravine are examples.

A canyon in El Dorado county is called String Canyon. This is said to be on account of the very singular form of the gold-dust found in that region. Much of it resembles pieces of wire, one and two inches in length, and some of it is as fine as thread.

Observations of the form of their dust often led miners to make very valuable discoveries. All gold, as is well known, originally came from quartz. In its natural state in the quartz it is very irregular in form. Every rich ravine and canyon had a gold-bearing quartz vein, whose wearing away by the elements had loosened the precious metal, to be washed down by the water among the gravel and sand.

When gold has been washed far from its source the attrition causes it to become fine and smooth. As the miner approaches the feeding quartz vein the gold becomes coarser and more scraggy till suddenly the pay gives out entirely. Then it is certain that a rich quartz ledge is in the vicinity, and in this manner veins have been struck that have yielded many thousands of dollars in a few weeks.

Gold dust buying in the mining towns was a very profitable business in the early days of California. What was called black sand composed principally of iron, was always mingled to a greater or less degree with the dust when it was brought to the buyer. This had to be blown out, and often the finest particles of gold were blown out with it.

Thus in an office where a large quantity of dust was bought much of the fine gold would be scattered around the room. The dustings of a buyer's counter and sweepings of his floor were often worth hundreds of dollars a month. Sometimes the buyers were suspected of cheating in a more illegitimate manner by slyly appropriating some of the gold while they were shaking it around and examining it in the blow-pans.—[San Francisco Post.

Pay of Congressmen.

When a member dies his pay ceases on the day of his death. The salary of the successor commences the day after the decease of the former member, though the election may not occur for several months. The new member, in other words, draws pay for the time he never served.

A member is allowed twenty cents mileage each way, or forty cents a mile one way, and he can check for the full amount of both trips when he takes his seat. He is allowed $125 a year for stationery. The most of this sum is pocketed.

The members draw their money in different ways. There are probably twenty of the present House who let their salaries run into nest eggs.

There are a couple of dozen of members who always overdraw, or, rather, borrow from the head of the bank. They borrow or get in advance sums ranging from $10 to $300, and at the end of the month they have nothing. The great majority of the members draw all that is coming to them at the end of each month, particularly those who have their families with them. Some of them never see an outside bank, but let their monthly salaries remain and draw it out in small sums. Others take out their salaries and place them in other banks. But this is not done as much as formerly. A number of them got caught in the Middleton Bank that broke some time ago.

Most of the members do all their financial business over the counter of the Congressional bank, and some of them pile checks up as high as $60,000 in a single session. — [Washington Hatchet.

The Grim Monarch.

There is a guest that I detest,
Forever at my side;
He clings to me more fondly
Than a bridegroom to his bride.

I hate him and berate him,
But when I cross his will
He glares at me sardonically
And clasps me closer still.

He's a beggar and a ranger,
He was present—not a stranger—
At the birth of the Messiah
In the cold Judean manger.

He strolls along the path
Of the tempest in its wrath;
He's found among the ruins
Of the moulder's aftermath.

He's a prince of empty pockets,
Out at elbow and at knee;
He's the King of countless millions,
And his name is Poverty.
—[James Connor Roach.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

General Misunderstanding About Their Care and Use.

Of all misunderstood things in daily life the use of the kerosene lamp probably stands at the head.

First, a lamp is bought and fitted for use, and then filled day after day, and after a longer or shorter period does not give as good a light as it used to; then come complaints to the oilman or grocer about the quality of the oil, when a little reason and judgment used would remedy the fault and remove the cause of complaint.

If persons using a lamp would remember that the lamp is a machine combining the furnace and pump, and endeavor to learn the principle of using oil, much trouble would be saved; for while no one expects to use a large machine without learning how to work it, any one can use a lamp.

Now, the wick is the pump to bring oil from the fount to the blaze, and, as there is always more or less dust and dirt in the oil, the wick soon becomes clogged up, and cannot pump oil fast enough for a good light; so a complaint is made, when a new wick would remove the cause.

Then as we burn oil out, the lightest part burns, leaving the heavy oil; and, as the lamp is filled day by day, the oil gets so heavy that the draught is not strong enough to pump it up when the oil should be all turned out of the lamp and it refilled with fresh oil.

And then the burner, after a time, gets gummed up, and the even flow of the oil is disturbed, and causes a smoky, uneven light which is vexatious. I have often had burners brought into my store condemned, and a new one wanted, when by two minutes' work they were made as good as new. When the wick needs cutting, some scrape it off; others cut it so uneven that it makes a pointing blaze which so provokes one that he wants to condemn it.

If a little reason and thought were used in everyday life, we would soon find that lots of our discomforts would be very easily overcome and banished; but things go on in a slip-shod manner, year after year, with no attempt to improvement.

But to resume, the burner is furnished with a great number of small holes to provide air, to the end that perfect combustion may take place, and not to collect dust and dirt until they are clogged up, and a smoky, bad-smelling light is the result.

Now, if in using kerosene we fill the lamp up with white oil every day, and once a week empty back the oil which is in the lamp, and use a new wick, cut even and true, every week or once in two weeks, and are sure to have the lamp burner clean, and a clear, nicely polished chimney used, we will find that the kerosene lamp is a cheap and great luxury, and not, as is often the case, a necessary nuisance, which has to be used for lack of anything better.

A little care daily in using the lamp makes all the difference between luxury and nuisance.—[The Analyst.

A Story With a Moral.

"I hear that Smith has sold out his saloon," said one of a couple of middle-aged men who sat sipping their beer and eating a bit of cheese in a Smithfield street saloon last Friday night.

"Yes," responded the other rather slowly.

"What was the reason? I thought he was just coining money there."

The other nibbled a cracker abstractedly for a moment, and then said:

"It's rather a funny story.

"Smith, you know, lives on Mount Washington, right near me, where he has an excellent wife, a nice home and three as pretty children as ever played out doors. All boys, you know, the oldest not over 9, and all about the same size.

"Smith is a pretty respectable sort of a citizen, never drinks or gambles, and thinks the world of his family.

"Well, he went home one afternoon last week, and found his wife out shopping or something of that sort. He went on through the house into the back yard, and there, under an apple tree, were the little fellows playing.

"They had a bench and some bottles, and tumblers, and were playing 'keep saloon.' He noticed that they were drinking something out of a pail, and that they acted tipsy. The youngest, who was behind the bar, had a towel tied around his waist, and was setting the drinks up pretty free.

"Smith walked over and looked in the pail. It was beer, and two of the boys were so drunk that they staggered.

"A neighbor's boy, a couple of years older, lay asleep behind the tree.

"'My God, boys, you must not drink that,' he said as he lifted the 6-year-old from behind the bench.

"'We's playin' s'loon, papa, and I was a sellin' it just like you,' said the little fellow.

"Smith poured out the beer, carried the drunken boy home, and then took his own boys in and put them to bed.

"When his wife came back she found him crying like a child. He came down town that night and sold out his business, and says he will never sell or drink another drop of liquor.

"His wife told mine about it, and she broke down crying while she told it."

This is a true story, but the name was not Smith.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

Good Horse and Mule Stories.

Our Methodist friend, the Rev. Mr. B., told us the other day of a preacher he knew who owned a horse that he had been driving for eighteen years.

The preacher told our friend that he had so often driven the horse to church and left him standing near by that the horse had learned the Doxology, and whenever it is sung he begins to neigh, knowing that he is either going home soon or going to a neighbor's to dinner.

This reminds us of one of our friends in Dooly County who owns a mule about twenty years old.

The old mule knows when it is 12 o'clock by the sound of the dinner horn, and whenever he hears the horn, if it is a mile away, he begins to bray, and increases his speed with the plow till he reaches the end of the row, and then he stops and refuses to move until the harness is taken off.—[Hawkinsville (Ga.) News.

ETIQUETTE IN ELEVATORS.

"I say, don't you know enough to take off your hat in the presence of ladies?" said an elderly man with a slouch hat in his hand as he tapped on the shoulder of a business-looking young man wearing a silk hat.

The young man had entered as quickly as possible into a crowded public elevator in a building devoted to stores and offices, finding just room enough to enter, facing the door as the elevator, with a sudden start, gushed down through the remaining floors.

"My friend, who made you the judge of courtesy on the subject of wearing headgear in a public place—" answered the young man as he caught his breath, but before he had finished his sentence the elevator had bumped on the shaft, and the baker's dozen of men and women in it had hurried off, making room for another crowd waiting to enter the elevator to be carried for business purposes to the offices rented on the eight immense floors of the building.

"The question of elevator etiquette," said a man who was in the elevator at the time of the above incident, "is a matter to some extent at least of personal taste, but in regard to certain classes of elevators the rule has become settled by general custom. Thus there are a certain class of private and semi-private elevators in entering which, should a lady be present or enter, a gentleman would always remove his hat. These include, of course, the private elevators in the large flats, those semi-private in hotels, and in dry goods, notion, or other stores where the patronage almost exclusively consists of ladies. In such cases no question arises of the requirements of elevator etiquette."

"A class of elevators in which general custom has established that not to remove the hat is not a breach of good taste comprises elevators in the public buildings, such as the Government, county, and city buildings, and the large office buildings, in which there are generally two to four elevators side by side, and a constant stream of humanity entering and leaving the same on matters of business.

"It is a fair estimate that those crowds that use elevators in the business portion of the city outnumber those who ride on street cars—over 4,000 persons, by actual count, riding on one elevator in a notion store on State street in one day.

"All of these elevators are crowded with men and women who are on business intent and eager to transact it, and the few seconds spent in the elevator are as much a part of their travel to their destination and as public as the street, sidewalks, or cars by which they have reached the building."—[Chicago News.

Florida Cooks.

The highest ambition of the colored individual of the female persuasion in Florida is to possess the title of "cook." From seamstress to washwoman, they invariably speak of each other as Mrs. So-and-So's "cook."

My first (and last) "cook" possessed the romantic cognomen of Violet Love. Violet appeared one morning dressed in a pale blue Mother Hubbard, and applied for a situation. Her services were engaged, and the following conversation took place:

"Violet, can you cook?"

"Yatnum."

"Can you make bread?"

"No'um."

"Can you broil steak?"

"No'um. I kin done fry bacon."

"Can you make cake?"

"Yatnum."

"What kind?"

"Hoe cake."

"Well, Violet, what else can you cook?"

"Oh, a heap of things. I can make rice, and hominy, and solicious hop-and-john."

"And what is that, pray?"

"Well, Missy, you jes done take some rice and peas and bacon, and put 'um in a pot and cook um."

I told Violet Love that she might get the dinner, and hungrily awaited the result.

After sufficient time to prepare an elaborate meal had elapsed, dinner was announced, and we repaired to the table. But for a huge watermelon that nature had prepared, and the contents of a tin can that our own bountiful and enterprising north had furnished, we should have fared very poorly for our dinner—all except Violet Love. So hearty an appreciation had she of the pot of hop-and-john that she ate it all.—[Evening Wisconsin.

Where Our Senators Were Born.

Five Senators can never become Presidents, as they are foreign-born, Beck having been born in Scotland; Jones, of Nevada, in England; Fair, Sewell, and Jones, of Florida, in Ireland.

New York has given birth to more of the present Senators than any other State, the number being eight; Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia can boast of six each, Virginia and West Virginia being considered in this estimate as one; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania five each, with the remainder scattering. Fourteen have been born in New England. Only four States west of the Mississippi—Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota—have given birth to Senators.

Not a Senator has been born in the western half of the United States.

Costly Opinion.

A New York lawyer once met a man in the doorway of the court-room who was making change with some employee. The man stopped the lawyer and appealed to him as to the genuineness of a $5 bill.

"Quite good," said the attorney, complacently putting the note in his pocket.

The man thanked him and asked him to return the note. His consolation was the wave of the lawyer's hand as he said:

"I never give an opinion under five dollars."

As to Marriage.

A matrimonial authority wisely says: "These two rules will be safe to follow in all but a few exceptional cases: First, for a woman to refuse marriage with any man who is objected to by her male relatives, provided they are reasonably well acquainted with the object of supposed affection; and, secondly, for a man to refrain from offering his hand in marriage to a woman who is not approved by his sister, or, if he has none, by his judicious lady friends.

"People who observe these precautions will rarely be heard of asking for bills of divorcement at the bar of the Superior Court."

His Sweet Joke.

A gentleman entered a telegraph office.

"I beg pardon, but as I was coming along this afternoon I saw myriads of flies settled on your wires. Can you suggest any explanation of the phenomenon?"

"About what time was it, sir?"

"About 4 o'clock."

"Ah! that accounts for it; that's the time I sent the quotations of sugar and honey."—[French.

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The Improved High Arm, ... Mechanical Principles ... Every Movement, Automatic ... and Perfect Action ... Shuttle, Self-setting ... Positive Feed, No ... Parts, Minimum ... of Friction, No Noise, ... No Fatigue, No ... Capacity Unlimited ... in Order, Richly ... Nickelplated, and ... Perfect Satisfaction.

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... favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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The best Cough Cure you can use, ... for Consumption. It cures all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and ... The feeble and sick, struggling ... drifting towards the grave ... recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Tonic, but delay is dangerous. ... Sold by all Druggists in ...

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The safest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. ... Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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The powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, Ayer's Pills, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

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POSITIVE PROOFS.

In other advertisements we have said that the *Russian Rheumatism Cure* was a specific for Rheumatism, and all its attendant aches and pains. These are simply **Plain Facts.** We now present some **Positive Proofs:**

Could one ask anything more to the point than this from MR. H. EMANUEL, a prominent merchant of Brookfield, Mo., who writes Feb. 26, '86:

"When in Europe, two years ago, I tried hard to buy the receipt of this very remedy. I also told Col. Theobold to get it for me at almost any price; but neither of us succeeded. I, myself, suffered with Rheumatism for years and spent hundreds of dollars, but never got any permanent relief until I tried this. Since then, over two years now) I have not suffered the least. I know it is a good thing. It will take like wildfire. Now I want the agency for five States."

Here is another from nearer home. MR. J. D. WHITE is a leading business man of Bloomsburg Pa. His grandfather, over 80 years old, has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. Nov. 24, 1885, MR. WHITE writes us:

"Have read your circular. The country is so full of patent humbugs it is hard to make people believe any remedy has merit until it is tried. My grandfather is such a sufferer that he would gladly give for *a single day's relief*, ten times your price for a cure. He will try it any way, because he don't think your house would keep anything without merit."

DEC. 21, he says: "My grandfather pronounces the Russian Rheumatism Cure a first-class success. He is not relieved one day only, but *altogether*."

If you doubt either of these statements, write the parties; they'll gladly answer any inquiry. Our space does not permit further testimony. We have plenty of it, however. It makes quite a little book. We send it *free* to all who ask.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the price, and addressing the American proprietors,

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Price $2.50. If mailed 10c. additional. If registered 10c. more.
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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, -- SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
THOMAS COLLINS,

FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.

FOR HOUSE HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

WHAT can be accomplished by working men through an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, is well expressed in the following paragraph: "In every Legislative and Congressional district they can exercise a controlling influence in the choice of Representatives. By judiciously wielding this influence they can send to Congress and to the State Legislature men who will faithfully and courageously defend their own and the rights and interests of their fellow citizens against monopoly in all its forms.—This is the only rational and patriotic use to which they can put the Labor vote."

THE lower branch of Congress which is Democratic, passed bills at the late session forfeiting to the government about *forty-three* millions of acres of public land which had been granted by previous Congresses to railroad corporations. These forfeiture bills were based upon the ground that the different railroad companies affected by them had failed to comply with the conditions of the several grants. Of these bills only two or three were passed finally by the Republican majority in the Senate, and are now laws. They embrace probably a million and a half of acres leaving the balance of the forty-three millions covered by the bills which passed the House still in possession of the railroad corporations, and which, of right, belong to the government. No nation ever squandered its public domain with such criminal recklessness as the United States.

THE counterpart of the wonderful feat of the Dutch taking Holland was played on Monday last in Maine, by the Republicans again carrying the election in that State. Maine has uniformly been a Republican state ever since it "went h'll bent for Governor Kent," which was several years before the potato rot appeared in Ireland. That it would go Republican again on Monday last no sane man doubted. It didn't however kick so high as at the election two years ago, when the Republican majority was 19,000. It is from 10,000 to 13,000. Mr. Blaine never worked harder to carry Maine than he did in this campaign. He stumped the state from one end of it to the other, and if his purpose was to show the country that his hold upon the people of Maine is stronger now than it was two years ago, when he was a Presidential candidate, his success has been anything but flattering. Maine is a fixed Republican state just as Alabama is a fixed Democratic state, and nothing else can be said of either. Dow's Prohibition vote in the State is probably 3,000. Two years ago the Prohibitory amendment was put through in Maine by a majority of nearly 40,000, but it don't prohibit. Neal Dow himself says so, and if he don't know how it is away down in Maine no other man does.

THINGS begin to look decidedly bad for William B. Smith, the present Mayor of Philadelphia. On Monday last a committee of the Common Council, after a long investigation of the charges against him, reported by a vote of seven to one, in favor of his impeachment. The report charges him with five acts of "mal-administration in office," but the principal ones being flagrant misappropriation of funds. Without specifying amounts involved, the report alleges that license fees have been converted to his own use, that his chief clerk retained public funds in his possession, and that his private secretary altered checks drawn to the order of the city treasurer and deposited them to the order of the Mayor. Coming right on the heels of the corrupt disclosures in New York, the question arises, is it possible any longer to put an honest man in office in a large city?

THE Republican Congressional conferrees from this district met at Bedford on Wednesday of last week, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at their first meeting at Somerset on the previous week, at which no ballot was taken owing to the absence of John A. Lemon, in whose favor the Blair county conferrees are instructed. Several ballots were taken at the Bedford meeting, but no nomination was made, each county voting for its own "favorite son," Cambria for Campbell, Blair for Lemon, Bedford for Longenecker, and Somerset for Scull. The conference adjourned to meet at Somerset on the 21st, next Tuesday. We are not a prophet, and therefore will not hazard an opinion as to which one of the four candidates will eventually be nominated. Two years ago it required several meetings of the conference before a nomination was effected, and it may be that the same process will be repeated now. There is a vast deal of insincerity and false pretense in an average Congressional conference.

COL. JAMES P. BARR, principal proprietor of the Pittsburg *Post*, died at his home near that city, on Tuesday last. His health has been rapidly failing for several years, and his death was not therefore unexpected. He was in the 65th year of his age—was a native of Greensburg, his father being Daniel H. Barr, an Irishman, and a thorough Jeffersonian Democrat, who afterwards moved to Blairsville, where he died at a ripe old age, honored and respected by all who knew him. Col. Barr went to Pittsburg in 1841 and there learned the trade of a printer. In 1849 he purchased the Pittsburg *Chronicle* and edited that paper until 1854 when he sold it and became business manager of the *Post*. In 1857 he became sole owner of that paper and has been its principal proprietor ever since. In 1862 he was the Democratic nominee for Surveyor General, an office now known as that of Secretary of Internal Affairs, and was elected. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention to succeed the late Judge Black, who had resigned. He frequently served as a delegate to Democratic State and National Conventions, had an extensive acquaintance with the leading Democrats throughout the Union, and was a steadfast friend of Mr. Tilden. He took a lively interest in public charities, and was closely identified with the Mercy Hospital and the Morganza Reform School. He was a strict member of the Catholic church, was a man of unyielding integrity, and as a public spirited citizen enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of Pittsburg in an eminent degree. He is survived by five sons and two daughters.

REFERRING to the present flourishing condition of the dry goods trade in New York, the *Tribune* of that city, the leading Republican paper of the country, is gratified to learn that "large and numerous sales are now reported by New York merchants generally"—that "the business is well distributdd and payments are unusually prompt," and also that this "pleasing condition of affairs could not be if the country to-day were not in much better shape than it has been for a long time." In the face of this admission by the *Tribune* what becomes of the dreadful prophecies of evil to the business interests of the country which were the stock in trade of the Republicans two years ago, in case the Democrats were entrusted with the control of the government? The Democratic party has been in power a year and a half and will continue in power for two years and a half more, and yet the great mouthpiece of the Republican party is forced to admit that the country is to-day "in much better shape than it has been for a long time." When the next Presidential campaign comes on and the Democrats ask the people for a new lease of power, basing their request upon the prosperous condition of the country under Mr. Cleveland's administration, and when the same Republican prophets of evil make the same doleful predictions of ruin and disasters they did before his election in 1884, the people, in the light of accomplished facts, will not be likely to place the least confidence in their dismal howl. Cleveland is performing his duty manfully and courageously, the business of the country is slowly but surely becoming brighter and brighter, and all classes of people seem to be well satisfied with the present administration of public affairs.

ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, of Tennessee, a well known Democratic politician of that state, in the vulgar slang of the day, "bit off more than he could chaw," in the manner following: After having spent nearly a year at Washington in the pursuit of a desirable situation under Mr. Cleveland he was at last appointed as agent to allot the lands in severalty now held by the Crow Indians. He was regarded as a lucky man as the office was worth eight dollars per day and expenses, and general surprise was expressed last week when it was learned that Saunders had resigned. It has since transpired that he owes the government fifty-one thousand dollars, dating back to the time when he was Revenue Collector in Tennessee, under President Andrew Johnson. It seems that under the law an officer cannot draw his salary when he is indebted to the Treasury, and as Saunders would have been obliged to serve twenty years in his new office before his salary would extinguish his indebtedness to the govern ment, which was a state of affairs he never dreamed of, he concluded to withdraw in favor of some man who was not laboring under such a load of financial embarrassment. There will not be any alarming amount of sympathy felt for Rolfe S. Saunders, of Tennessee.

Two years ago William L. Scott, of the city of Erie, was the Democratic candidate for Congress, against Charles W. Mackey, Republican, of Venango county, in the district composed of the counties of Erie, Warren and Venango. In these three counties Blaine had a majority of 4,291 and Scott's majority in the same counties on the same day was 662, his majority in Erie county being 1,958, while Blaine carried the same county by 2,505. It was said at that time that about *twelve* hundred Republicans in Erie county had pledged themselves in writing to support Scott. The result in that county shows that this statement was correct. It is now said that last week papers were laid before Mr. Scott, containing the names of *fifteen* hundred Republicans in Erie county pledging themselves again to vote for him, and although he did not desire to run the race over again, owing to the pressing nature of his extensive business affairs, he consented to be a candidate in view of the strong Republican support tendered him. The contest will, of course, be very exciting, and the result will be awaited with more than ordinary interest. If Scott can run in the other counties, Warren and Venango, as well as he did two years ago, there is not much doubt about his election.

WE understand that William H. Rose, Esq., and Charles J. Mayer, both of Johnstown, and M. D. Kittell, Esq., of Ebensburg, have been selected as the Democratic conferrees from this county, to meet the conferrees from Blair, Bedford and Somerset counties, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress.

WEALTHY EX-CONFEDERATES.

How Some Prominent Southerners have Prospered Since the War.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Chief of the Confederate records Office, is preparing a biographical work in which the fortunes of the ex-Confederate Generals will be traced up to date. According to the information collected by him, a good many of the Southern leaders who found themselves penniless after the war, have carved out new fortunes for themselves, some of them even ranking among the millionaires. Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, is the richest of them. After the surrender at Appomattox he owned a horse, some war trappings and his box of surveying instruments which, before the war, he had used as a civil engineer. In less than a week after the last gun had been fired, he was employed by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at civil engineering. He bought stock with the savings from his salary, sold it opportunely, invested in other Virginia railroads, and in a few years retired from the civil engineering to take the position of Vice President of the Danville road. From that position he graduated to the Presidency of the Norfolk and Tennessee road. After ten years had passed he was the railroad prince of Virginia, and is now a millionaire. His fortune is estimated at $15,000,000, and he is adding to it daily by shrewd investments. Senator Mahone is one of the very few men who have never lost in an enterprise undertaken. Whatever he touches seems to turn to gold. He is sometimes called the Virginia "Ed Stokes" for this reason.

The two Senators from Louisiana, Gibson and Eustis, rank next to Mahone in wealth. Gibson was a Confederate General and served throughout the war. At its close he had several hundred acres of land, which had not been tilled for four years, and had a musty law office in New Orleans which he had not entered since his brigade was ordered to the front. With borrowed money he set to work planting, and at the same time began once more the practice of his profession. Now, after the lapse of twenty years, he ranks among the wealthiest planters in Louisiana, is at the head of the bar in New Orleans, and is worth considerably over half a million dollars. This will be increased eventually to a million or more, as his wife will come into a large fortune at the death of her mother, Mrs. Montgomery.

Nearly as wealthy as the foregoing is Gen. Brown, of Tennessee, twice Governor of that State since the war, and now the receiver of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Gen. Brown, like so many of his associates, took to civil engineering and railroading when he laid down his arms. After constructing several small roads in Tennessee he entered the service of the Texas Pacific at a salary of $20,000 a year and has his headquarters at Dallas. As a result of his railroad adventures he is worth nearly $1,000,000, and is increasing his fortune yearly. After the surrender he was as penniless as Gen. Mahone, but, like Mahone, he did not lie back and complain. His first surveying job brought him $15 a week, but in a year thereafter he was receiving $5,000 a year as President of the Nashville Railroad.

Gen. Rosser, of the Northern Virginia Cavalry, now living in retirement at Charlottesville, has an estate valued at over $700,000. He made it all since the war and in railroading. After surveying for several years in Western States, he became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad and was elected its Vice President eight years ago. His estate is almost adjoining the old homestead of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, and is generally conceded to be the finest in Virginia.

Gen. Polignac, who served in the Western Tennessee army, is worth not far from a million. He is the French soldier who, at the outbreak of the war, came to this country and offered his sword to the Confederate cause. Tho' he gained no especial distinction in the field, he fought bravely until 1865.

Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, made a fortune since the war, but lost it recently through injudicious speculation. Five years ago he was a millionaire; to-day he is literally not worth a dollar.

Gen. Johnson, United States Railroad Commissioner, has a snug fortune, and a few other ex-Confederate generals are worth a hundred thousand or more—all made after laying down their arms.—*Phila. Times.*

A Distinguished Irish Patriot.

A month ago I met a massive-faced and massive bodied Irishman on Broadway. A flowing black beard nearly covered his brawny chest, and mustaches of great length fluttered o'er his cheek. His eyes were gray and suggestive of a mirthful disposition. He carried a stout blackthorn, and limped as though suffering from rheumatism. This was another Irish patriot. He has stood within the shadow of the gallows. When about to be sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered for high treason, he made a speech second only in eloquence to that which burst from the lips of Robert Emmet while awaiting his doom. Last winter he defied the English Government by appearing in Montreal at an Irish celebration and making a patriotic address. The handbills announcing his intent bore in mourning borders copies of his speech when arraigned for sentence.

This man is Gen. Thomas Francis Bourke. A more modest, whole souled fellow never breathed. He has endeared himself to Americans even more than to his native countrymen. Everybody admires and everybody likes him. Barring Englishmen it is safe to say he hasn't an enemy in the world. Nominated for a county office by any political party, he would assuredly sweep the deck. Indeed he once came very near being elected to Congress in the strongest Democratic district in the United States as the regular Republican nominee. For the past eight years he has trained with the county Democracy. He has been the life of many a city delegation to State conventions. I remember seeing him once heading a brigade of men arrayed in night-shirts. They marched through the corridors of a Syracuse hotel two hours after midnight, beating tin pans and tooting horns. They tramped round the Tammany cohorts like Joshua's army around the walls of Jericho, and with very nearly as much success. Well, this same brave and genial Tom Bourke, in this great city of New York, where an Irishman in a fat office is a rule and not an exception, is earning a bare living as a clerk in the Department of Public Works.—*Amos L. Cummings in Chicago Times.*

* * *

The most elaborate precautions have been taken to protect the czar during his journey to the scene of the autumn maneuvers of the Russian army. He travels in a train of three sections taking care that all the window blinds of every carriage in each section is closed, whenever a station is passed, so that no one not connected with his party can tell which section or car he occupies. Troops will line the entire route with loaded rifles as the train passes, and 50,000 of them have been detailed especially for this duty. Yet this man wields greater power than any other living human being. Responsible to no one, dependent on no popular assembly, his word is law, and its tremendous power is further augmented by the religious fanaticism and awe that is his due as the head of the Greek church.

* * *

November 2nd will be a Black day for Beaver to say nothing of the Wolfe.

The Many Earthquake Theories.

The lamentable failure of scientific men to provide a satisfactory solution of the earthquake phenomena, leaves the most of mankind quite free to frame their own theories concerning them, in entire confidence that they are as likely as anybody to be right about it and also about as certain to be wrong. We seem to be going backward in our knowledge of the world and its movements, in these days, or learning, at least, that we know less than we thought we did. Professor Rush, of our county, finds that the accepted laws of celestial motion are wrong; and the Russian, Krapotkin, claimed to have made a discovery akin to this, before he committed suicide.

We used to be taught in our schools, and probably the same thing is yet generally taught, that the earth was once a molten mass, and that it is still molten in the centre, the lapse of ages having only cooled down a matter of fifty or a hundred miles of the crust. This molten centre was supposed to have the volcanoes for its chimneys, and earthquakes were the result of the slowness of the chimneys to let out the confined gases. There was no particular reason that we know of why the earth should be considered molten, save that the lava that the volcano emits is so; and there seems to be no greater reason for believing that the lava comes from the earth's centre than there is for supposing that the gas we have comes thence; and no one has ever yet suggested that gas, bursting out of the earth with great force, may from its nature be more rationally supposed to have come from its innermost bowels than the volcano's solid lava. If the earth was ever a molten mass it is reasonable to conclude that as it has cooled on the surface it has cooled all the way through; and there is no trouble about giving it all the time it needs for the cooling process. Men of science take all the time they want for the work of the world's creation. A few millions or billions of years, more or less, are of no possible consequence to them. And as it is conceded that the earth is cooled off for a hundred miles down, we can affirm that the cooling process is done with, and that there is a polar coldness down at the centre; and we find it getting cooler as we go down. It may be even that icebergs are floating through it from pole to pole, as the author of the famous hole theory declared. There is no denying any theory about it, as we do not have any knowledge with which to knock it down, though that doubtless seems extravagant enough.

The earthquake used to be the strong argument for the molten centre theory, since it seemed to need something extraordinary of that kind to account for the commotion; and it was a plausible explanation that the pent-up gases caused it in seeking their way out thro' the volcano exit; though it has never been satisfactorily explained why they do not keep on coming out after they had once found their way, and conduct themselves quietly into the outer air through their chimneys, as the gases of our hearth fires do. The molten centre would keep up a constant gas creation if it kept up any, and the volcanoes should be always active while this condition lasted. Our present earthquake experience has given a severe, if not a finishing blow, to the molten centre-volcano-chimney idea, since there was no volcano to it. We had the earthquake and it passed away, and we have had no volcano eruption as a tender to it that we know of. The earth this time appears to have quaked without the aid of central fires. And it did not disturb the ocean either, as is the wont of earthquakes to do, but spent itself upon the land, which felt it in distant and widely separated places, the regions between being wholly unconscious of it.

A scientific gentleman undertook to explain the thing by saying that a slice of the land had slid off into the water, along our coast, or words to that effect, but when he took a closer look at the region chiefly affected, he said that the facts and his theory seemed to be at right angles, and he has not been heard from since, but is supposed to be getting them into line. We should think that the facts would prove pretty stubborn when mustered into the support of such a theory, if for no other reason than that the ocean showed no disturbance and the land no severance.

The fact in the situation is that she shook; a reasonable suggestion, is that it was due to some change in the earth's equilibrium, from some transposition of its gaseous or solid matter; but what that transposition was remains to be discovered, if there was any such. And we ought to find it out to stop it from doing so any more, since earthquakes are not comfortable. If we are doing anything in the way of disturbing the earth's poise by letting out its gases we need to stop it; and it is just possible that this may have been at the bottom of the commotion.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

How to Settle Labor Troubles.

There is only one way to settle and heal all the existing troubles between employer and employe, and as I am feeling quite generous to-day I do not mind imparting it to the public. Let employers pay as generous wages as possible and let employes faithfully earn their wages, and all hands treat each other as members of a common brotherhood, and then things will move along tolerably smooth. Of course, this plan will not be carried out, but it costs nothing to submit it. All our labor troubles have begun with great corporations, and from thence extended into the smaller and more diversified industries. The origin of these troubles is the enormously disproportionate salaries paid to a limited number of persons, and the miserably small wages paid to the mass of the employes. I take it that in some of these great corporations fifty men can be found on salaries whose combined earnings annually are equal to the combined annual earnings of from 1000 to 1500 other employes who are under them, and 50 per cent. of whom rank the higher-paid men in general character and ability.—This disproportion of salaries in our immense corporations is the bane of our industries, and the real source from which all our troubles ramify in modified forms. When we find men in these positions at salaries of $5000, $10,000 or $15,000 coolly asserting that the great mass of employes under them ought to be content with wages enough to clothe and board them, we may expect trouble, discontent and even violence. It is almost time that the stock and bondholders of our corporations should set some radical reforms on foot.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

* * *

Not even the earthquake has been able to dislodge the Republican postmaster at Savannah. He informs his Democratic successor that he proposes to stick because the President "had no authority to remove him."

* * *

M. H. Curtis was driving on Nantahala mountain, N. C., last Sunday with his family, when they were startled by a panther, which followed them a considerable distance, then skulked away.

* * *

Can't Make Anything Like It.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons' Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system.

No other remedy within my knowledge can fill its place.

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Pure and Reliable Medicine.—A compound fluid extracts of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—For Earache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelled Neck, and the result of cold and inflammation, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the great pain destroyer.

—Clarksville, Md., bee hunters recently cut down a tree and found in a hollow thirty-five feet from the ground plenty of honey and a black snake nine feet long.

—The prohibitory law of Rhode Island went into effect July 1, and the arrests for that month are less than one-half what they were the same month in a number of preceding years.

—The secret of successful advertising is to tell the truth. When we say that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best and cheapest soap you can use for all purposes, it is plain statement of *fact*, and the best way to satisfy of yourself is to try a pound.

—How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff.

—A quarrel growing out of a base ball game at Summerville, Texas co., Mo., was resumed at a merry making the next evening, resulting in two men being fatally shot and another badly wounded. The man who did the shooting escaped.

—M. L. Welch, a farmer residing about six miles west of Ashmore, Ill., has a curiosity in the shape of a yearling colt, which is producing two apparently naturally-growing horns. They are already about two inches long, and developing rapidly.

—Louisville has 40,000 colored people, of whom many are prosperous and some rich. Some of the best real estate in the city is owned by colored men; there are three or four large furniture dealers, and many coal yards, groceries and saloons owned by them.

—Miss Amelia Jackson, daughter of Capt. Jackson, who killed Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria in 1861, for pulling down the Confederate flag, and was himself killed by one of Ellsworth's men immediately afterward, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Patent Office, at Washington.

—A Nova Scotia farmer, hunting for his cows at dusk, came upon a big black bear that at once showed fight. The farmer was about to seek safety in flight, when his three cows, bellowing loudly, with tails erect and fire in their usualy placid eyes, charged the bear so fiercely that he turned tail and fled.

—Mr. Alfred Binsee, of Otis, Mass., who has visited nearly every land under the sun, has been called upon to bury his traveling companion, Ned, a setter dog, 20 years old. Ned had crossed the ocean 16 times and journeyeyed 50,000 miles with Mr. Binsee over Europe, Asia and Africa.

—They tell in Brattleboro, Vt., of a clergyman who refused to take meat of his butcher because it had been killed on Sunday. A few days later the preacher told the butcher he wanted some meat. "I have not any to sell you," said the conscientious man. "I have stopped receiving money that is earned on Sunday."

—The Rev. George Hortzelow, who has just been sent to the Arkansas penitentiary for five years on a charge of forgery, was conducting a revival when arrested, and was in the act of immersing converts in a stream near his church. At the trial he pleaded guilty, because an Illinois Sheriff was in the room with a warrant for his arrest for bigamy.

—Gen. Frank Cheatham, accounts from Nashville say, was sitting in a chair just be fore his death, and hearing the rumble of a passing wagon, raised his head, opened his eyes and said: "There go the troops. Bring me my horse. I am going to the front." His head fell and he was no more. The story recalls Seward's pen picture of the dying Napoleon imagining himself at the head of his army.

—A Catholic priest, named Joseph P. Palmer, dropped dead of apoplexy in Baltimore, on Friday last, on the corner of North and Bath streets. From papers found in his pockets it is supposed he belonged in Canada. A document signed by Cardinel Newman, of England, invested him with the right to hear confessions, and one bearing Cardinal Simeoni's signature extended to him privilege of an audience with the pope.

—A few weeks ago two young persons were rowing on White Bear Lake, Minn., and the young woman trailed her hand in the water and thus lost a ring. A week afterward the same couple were again out rowing and the gentleman saw the ring lying on the hard bottom of the lake covered with ten feet of clear water. He dropped his knife by the side of the ring to mark the spot, rowed the young woman to the shore, and while she hid in the bushes he rowed back, stripped, dived, and got both ring and knife.

—A well known married woman in Grant county, Ore., according to a paper from that neighborhood, has during the past spring and summer done a good job of farming. When plowing time came, this enterprising mother constructed a box on the plow in which to carry her baby, and thus she plowed the ground. She then proceeded to harrow, plant and cultivate, carrying her child on her back, and in this way produced a fine crop, and is now engaged in carting the truck to a neighboring town and disposing of it.

—About fifty persons were poisoned at a country wedding in Illinois, on Wednesday night of last week it is supposed from eating chicken, which had been cooked in a copper kettle. The bride and groom, Miss Alice Glasgow and Thomas Jacobs, were among the victims. All the available physicians have been kept hard at work attending the afflicted persons. The doctors believe that all will recover. It is thought that when the chickens were salted in the kettel the salt caused the metal to corrode and mix with the chickens.

—Twenty-two years ago Patrick Driscoll, just arrived from Ireland, found a pocketbook containing over $150 in Salem, N. J. He told his employer, who advised him to keep it until the owner appeared. The other day Charles W. Dunn happened to speak in the presence of Mr. Driscoll, now a prosperous merchant, about his brother, Samuel Dunn, now dead, losing a pocketbook years before. Mr. Driscoll at once took a book from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Dunn, who indentified it as the one his brother had lost. He was asked to count the money. There was just $151.78. Mr. Dunn tried to get Mr. Driscoll to keep the money, but he refused. He said it was a load off his mind to get rid of that $151.78.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected, and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial bottles of this Standard Remedy at E. James' Drug Store.

MALARIA.

"If people could only know what a splendid medicine Simmons Liver Regulator is there would be many a physician without a patient, and many an interminable doctor bill saved. I consider it infallible in malarial infection. I had for many years been a perfect physical wreck from a combination of complaints, all the outgrowth of malaria in my system, and even under the skillful hand of Dr. J. P. Jones, of this city, I had despaired of ever being a well woman again. Simmons Liver Regulator was recommended to me. I tried it; it helped me, and it is the only thing that ever did me any good. I persevered in its use, and I am now in perfect health. I know the medicine cured me, and I always keep it as a reliable 'standby' in my family." Resp'y,
Mrs. MARY RAY, *Camden, Ala.*

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils,** and **Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

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CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

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TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.
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RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

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Altoona, April 18, 1883.-tf.

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Boys and Middle-aged Men & Young Ladies trained for a successful start in business life at the Coleman College, Newark, N. J. [illegible] Henry Coleman, [illegible]

ambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

RIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1886.

ressen and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
6.10	1.45	4.32
6.27	2.00	4.50
6.32	2.06	5.03
6.37	2.17	5.14
6.50	2.25	5.22
6.57	2.32	5.31
[illegible]	2.37	5.36
[illegible]	2.41	5.41
[illegible]	2.45	5.48
[illegible]	2.54	5.57
[illegible]	3.05	6.03
[illegible]	3.12	6.18
[illegible]	3.17	6.30
[illegible]	3.22	6.33
[illegible]	3.24	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
11.00	3.40	5.00
11.05	3.46	5.08
11.07	3.48	5.12
11.16	3.57	5.26
11.25	4.07	5.41
11.33	4.15	5.34
11.42	4.23	6.08
11.45	4.30	6.14
11.50	4.33	6.21
11.54	4.37	6.26
12.00	4.45	6.33
12.08 P. M.	3.28	7.18
12.13	5.03	7.02
12.20	5.07	7.07
12.40	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—For sweet potatoes go to the Sugar

—Pay your taxes before Saturday, October 2d.

—For fine tobacco and choice cigars go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Quite a number of squirrels have been during the past week.

—The Indiana County Commissioners decided upon the patent rotary style the new jail at that place.

—A large stock of heating stoves just received, and will be sold low for cash at G. Huntley's.

—Mr. William A. Smith, of Philadelphia, time resident of this place, and known [illegible] citizens is spending a few

—For the most complete line of groceries, always fresh, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—[illegible] the tailor, will be at the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 20, 21 and 22d.

—George Kurtz was so badly burned by the explosion of a coal-oil can on Friday at Johnstown, that he died the next day after terrible suffering.

—Indiana county will soon have a reputation for stock raising. The shipments month were 1,162 head of cattle, 7,281 sheep, 205 calves, and 39 horses.

—A [illegible] nine-year-old boy, named Jimmy [illegible] was run over by a wagon loaded [illegible] in Cambria borough on Saturday so badly hurt that he died in a

—A report was in circulation the latter part of last week which afterwards proved that the barn of Mr. John of Jackson township, had been burned days previous.

—[illegible] instantly relieved by the use [illegible] Fry Truss, for sale at [illegible] store.

—The [illegible] of Cambria township will [illegible] the expediency of changing their [illegible] of holding elections in said township Saturday, October 2, 1886, between the [illegible] of one and seven p. m.

—A terrific rain and wind storm passed [illegible] township, Huntingdon county, [illegible] blowing down trees, leveling [illegible] in the fields, washing out potatoes [illegible] and doing much other damage.

—If you want the best cider mill in the market, cheap for cash, call soon and leave your orders at G. Huntley's.

—Mrs. Martin Reardon, mother of Rev. [illegible] Reardon, deceased, who was pastor of the Catholic congregation at this place a few years ago, died suddenly after an illness of only four hours, at Pittsburg, on [illegible] aged about 67 years.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of John Fenn, of No. 232, Washington street Johnstown, who has the sale of the Golden Age cook stoves. Those wishing [illegible] serviceable and strictly first class [illegible] should give him a call.

—The celebrated Boss grain cradles manufactured by D. C. J. McGuire, at Wilmore, [illegible] at Hutton's hardware store.

—[illegible] Harry Gaines was riding on a [illegible] tramway at a saw mill on Sur[illegible] near [illegible], on Sunday last, [illegible] the truck suddenly jumped the track and falling on Gaines [illegible] to death. The child escaped

—[illegible] work to much purpose unless [illegible] but you can build up your [illegible] strength with Parker's Tonic, [illegible] it set the [illegible] and kidneys in working order. [illegible] vanish before it. Take

—John [illegible], of Allegheny township, [illegible] Friday of last week, [illegible] from a wagon and light[illegible] and shoulders. [illegible] been ill ever since and requires [illegible] his physician says he

—Annie [illegible], of Altoona, aged about [illegible] was fatally burned on Saturday [illegible] in that city, by her clothing [illegible] fire from a bonfire that had been [illegible] boys. The little girl was [illegible] about the body and died in

—Our [illegible] merchant friend, John Owens [illegible] his horse on Sunday [illegible] best set of harness had [illegible] from his stable. The same [illegible] these lines lines last [illegible] have a complete rig.

—[illegible] bushels of seed wheat, of [illegible] for sale by the subscriber

THOMAS L. PARRISH.

—[illegible] of Mr Thomas Buck, [illegible] John S. Kennedy, Esq., for Minnesota [illegible] Wednesday. He [illegible] Mr. Kennedy's place, near Adrian, [illegible] on Monday last at which time the [illegible] and his family were all well. He re[illegible] as prosperous and well [illegible] new home.

—[illegible] Charley Boyle and Miss Grace [illegible] sister of Rev. Father [illegible] St. Patrick's church, Gallitzin, [illegible] from New York on Saturday [illegible] Mr. Boyle designs to re[illegible] permanently in Ireland but Miss [illegible] to return in a few months. [illegible] friends of Miss Grace in this [illegible] may have a pleasant voyage [illegible] have a safe return.

—A few days since an year-old son of [illegible] of Freedom township, [illegible] the house. Soon the boy began [illegible] found a four-foot black snake [illegible] around the neck of the dog and [illegible] it to death. Mr. McIn[illegible] up a club and soon dispatched [illegible] much to the relief of the boy

—[illegible] Register.

EARLY! PRETTY! CHEAP!

The above refers to Gable & Co.'s New Styles of Fall Dress Goods and Silks. Special value at 87 1-2, 50, 75 and 87 1-2c.

Over forty New Styles and a Full Line of the New and Popular Fall Shades. Don't fail to examine these Rare Goods.

BOOKS.—Our sale of Good Books at Low Prices will las t but a short while longer.

GABLE & CO.,

CAUTION.—If you want any of these Books you had better call at once. Going rapidly.

1402--ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA--1402

LOWEST PRICES EAST OR WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES!

—Cambria county has 466 pensioners who draw from the national treasury every month the sum of $3431.74.

—If you are going to put a new roof on your old or new building, call and see the patent tin shingles. Does not require a mechanic to lay them; they can be put on by any ten-year old boy. G. HUNTLEY, Agent.

—A great many people who were in attendance at court this week availed themselves of their opportunity while here, and those in attendance next week should profit by their example and purchase a supply of dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at John Owens' store on High street, where goods are always sold at bottom prices.

—While on his road to this place, on Saturday last, Richard Gittings, of Cambria township, was kicked in the breast by one of the horses in the team he was driving. He proceeded on his way about two miles, however without feeling much the worse, but when he reached the farm of Edward Thomas he became unconscious and his son, who was with him, hurried to town for a physician who at once attended him. No bones were found broken, and it is thought Mr. Gittings will soon recover from the shock.

—The Sisters of Charity, in Greensburg, are awarding contracts for their extensive new seminary soon to be erected. The dimensions of the structure will be 200x300 feet. The contract for its erection has been given to Hoover, Hugus & Co. Philipsburg, Pa. The Johnstown Manufacturing Co., of Johnstown, have closed a contract for supplying the brick of which 1,250,000 will be required. A siding for delivering building materials will be constructed by the P. R. R. from their main track, to the site of the proposed seminary.

—Some good bargains can be had for a short time in Spring Tooth harrows, Armagh, South Bend and Pittsburg plows at G. Huntley's.

—Chief-of-Police Harris, of Johnstown, armed with a warrant, went to Pittsburg on last Tuesday, and arrested Congressman Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny city, on a charge of criminal libel. Mr. Bayne is the owner of the Pittsburg *Penny Press* in which the alleged libel was published some days ago under the heading, "Where is Mary McGregor?" The information was made before a Johnstown Justice of the Peace by a coal miner named McGregor, of Mineral Point. Mr. Bayne gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the December Sessions of the Cambria county court.

—On Tuesday morning about three o'clock the inhabitants of Strongstown, Indiana county, were startled by an alarm of fire, and in looking out of their windows saw a blaze coming out of the roof of the hotel of John Burke. A bucket brigade was hastily organized, and as there is no water except what is obtained from the wells, it was with difficulty that the flames were subdued, but not until about one-half of the roof on the south part of the building was burned off. Mr. Burke's loss is estimated at about $500, and we have not learned whether he has any insurance or not.

—Something over one year ago, a vagrant boy came to the home Moses Miller, near Stoystown, Somerset county. He was taken in, given a home and adopted by Mr. Miller. The family grew very much attached to the lad. A few weeks ago it was discovered that the boy was the son of a gentleman named Powell, who resides at Manistree, Michigan. The boy had been kidnapped by a tramp and abandoned in the eastern part of Westmoreland county, near Stoystown. Some days ago, the lad's father arrived at that place, reclaimed his lost son and took him home again to the north west.

—The circus troupe of Walter Main exhibited in Indiana on Tuesday, both morning and evening to very large audiences. This is the old style show with all the modern additions. Any one that couldn't get twenty-five cents' worth of amusement out of it must be short of appreciation. The acrobatic, trapeze, slight of hand and other performances were marvelously interesting throughout, and kept the audience convulsed with laughter. The minstrel concert at the close was excellent, and gave general satisfaction to all. "It was better than Barnum and Forepaugh's combined for fun" was the remark of several young ladies.—*Indiana, Pa., Times.*

—If we were to speak astronomically we could hardly say that autumn is here, but in popular language in the United States the third season of the year is with us, to be followed in a very short time by the severe winter weather, which requires us to give ourselves an unusual amount of attention in order to be physically preserved. Therefore, do not delay, but take advantage at once of the great inducement now being offered you by R. L. Davis, the popular boot and shoe dealer on Julian street, as nothing requires more attention than the pedal extremities during the cold weather. He being a practical shoemaker, of course knows how to select a good stock, and if you call at his store you will find something to suit everybody, no matter what his position in life may be. Prices lower than ever.

Barn Burned.

On Tuesday morning about ten o'clock, the barn of Harrison Burkhart, about a mile and a half from town, was burned to the ground with all its contents, consisting of his entire crop, his buggy, two wagons, a new mowing machine, windmill, harness and the usual farming implements to be found in a country barn. Mr Burkhart and his oldest boy were away from home at the time at some of his neighbors, and Mrs. Burkhart put some fire in the chicken coop, which was in close proximity to the barn for the purpose of smoking out the lice. A draft of wind carried a spark up to the straw in the barn and in a moment the barn was ablaze and so quickly did the fire travel that a colt that was in the other end of the barn, which Mrs. Burkhart ran to release was so badly scorched that it may die. The neighbors seeing the smoke quickly gathered there but the barn was past saving and it was with difficulty the house was saved. Mr. Burkhart's loss is estimated at about twelve hundred dollars, and has no insurance.

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week after our report of proceedings:

Com'th vs. Mary Fox. Receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment at hard labor in the Western penitentiary for one year.

Com'th vs. William A. Freidhoof. Pointing and discharging a firearm. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, Jacob Schwartz, to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Anna White. Adultery. Jury find defendant not guilty and that the prosecutor, Mary E. Hoffman, pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Andrew Mallatt. Adultery. Jury find the defendant not guilty and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Mary Jane Steltz. Breaking into and entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony. Nolle pros. entered.

Com'th vs. James Dougherty. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com'th vs. Samuel Huey. Pointing and discharging a pistol. Jury find the defendant not guilty and that the defendant and Jacob Schwartz, the prosecutor, each pay half the costs.

Com'th vs. Frank Allen. Larceny. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com'th vs. John D. Reese. Resisting an officer. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Jonh D. Reese. Assault and battery. Jury find the defendant not guilty but that he pay one half the costs and Margaret Miller, the prosecutrix, the other half.

SECOND WEEK.

On Monday Court met at 10 o'clock and adjourned until 2 p. m. when court met with Hon. R. L. Johnston, President Judge and Associate Judges John Flanagan and Joseph Masters on the bench.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Rich, adultery, tried last week and defendant convicted, after hearing a motion for a new trial, the Court overruled the motion and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $300 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of nine months in county jail.

Use Porter Kinports vs. R. R. Mechling. Scire Facias. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $672.95 with interest from date of original judgment.

Francis Freidhoff vs. Washington township. Appeal. Defendant confesses judgment for $50 and costs.

Joseph Miller vs. Henry Glass. Appeal. Settled.

Francis Freidhoff vs. Washington township. Appeal. Defendant confesses judgment for costs.

John E. Maugher & Sons vs. Directors of Poor, etc. Defendant confesses judgment for $50 and costs.

James P. McConaughy, Adm'r vs. Sarah Reighard, et. al. Continued.

John Dibert vs. Adam Kemery. Continued.

Jacob Thomas, Plaintiff in Error, vs. W. Reade, Defendant in Error. Continued.

Joseph M. Gunning vs. Michael Fitzharris. Continued.

Lewis Amable vs. T. E. Sproat. Continued.

George King vs. Dr. C. Emerson. Defendant pays plaintiff $25 and all costs.

Dr. S. C. Poland vs. Ephraim P. Hayes. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $243.95

David T. Edwards et. al vs. John T. Long. Trespass on the case. Continued.

Hipps & Lloyd vs. R. R. Mechling, et al. Al. Sci. Fa. Jury find in favor of plaintiffs in the sum of $266.65 with interest from September 15, 1881.

M. Scott Givin vs. Hattie Reynolds, et. al. Continued.

J. H. Krause vs. George Rex. Continued.

Archie A. Bennett vs. Reuben Boring et. al. Ejectment. Jury under direction of Court find for plaintiff the land described in the writ.

Analyzing the Baking Powders.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, a member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well known late United States Government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed, and found to contain lime and other impurities; in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent. of their weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent house keepers) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain a lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes of the N. Y. Tartar Co., which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health as well as for the government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of "Royal:"

"I have tested a package of 'Royal Baking Powder' which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substances.

E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

Important to Farmers.

The Horse Shoe brand of fertilizers of Chicago, all bone, blood and meat, is constantly kept on hand and for sale at Ebensburg and Carrolltown. I will be at the shed or at J. A. & T. B. O'Hara's office, Ebensburg, every Saturday to fill orders.

A. SCHETTIG, or
A. ECKENRODE,
Carrolltown, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James.

Renews her Youth.

Mrs. Phebe Chesley Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50 cents, at E. James' Drug Store.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty Dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price-list to B. WOOD, 64 South Salina street, Syracuse N. Y.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, September 15, 1886:

Harry W. Geist and Lillie M. Vincent, Johnstown.

Michael J. Noel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Mary J. Dever, Munster township.

Hymeneal.

PARRISH—PARRISH—Married at St. John's church, Altoona, on Saturday, September 11, 1886, by Rev. Father O'Reilly, Mr. William Parrish to Miss Matilda Parrish, both of Cambria township.

MYERS—YINGER—Married at the Catholic church, Loretto, on Tuesday, September 7, 1886, by Rev. E. A. Bush, Mr. James F. Myers, of Ashville, to Miss Jennie F. Yinger, daughter of Mrs. Cecelia Yinger of Loretto.

The wedding ceremony took place at St. Michael's church. Rev. E. A. Bush joined the faithful hearts in holy union. High Mass was celebrated during the interesting ceremonies and the holy communion administered to the contracting parties. The church was thronged by the many friends of the handsome young couple. The groom's best man was Thos. H. Myers, esq., who performed his important part of the ceremony in a manner that made everybody almost envious. The bridesmaid was Miss Jeanette Litzinger who looked exceedingly happy. At the home of the bride's mother an elegant dinner was served, and enjoyed by a host of friends whose joyous laughter echoed in every room, and whose hearty congratulations fell like jewels from the sky. At the home of the groom's parents a magnificent supper was prepared. It was a time of happiness and the young couple were the recipients of thousands of good wishes. The presents received were many and costly. A. C.

Obituary.

GUTWALD—Died, at the residence of its parents, in the East ward, this place, on Monday morning, September 13, 1886, Peter Herman, youngest son of Andrew and Delia Gutwald, aged eleven months and fifteen days.

The little fellow died of a complication of diseases, the original trouble being whooping cough, which it contracted several weeks ago, and its sufferings were intense until death relieved it at the time above stated. Although it had the care of a kind and loving mother and the attention of a competent physician, it got beyond the reach of human power and finally was called by the good Lord, who says, "Suffer little children to come unto Me for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," to enjoy eternal happiness. We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents, but are satisfied that they will be consoled in knowing that what is their loss is the little fellow's gain.

The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery, this place, on Wednesday afternoon, having been conveyed there by little girls.

RUDOLPH—Died on Sunday, August 29, 1886, Raymond, infant son of Henry and Matilda Rudolph, aged six months, three weeks and two days.

Sleep softly in thine early grave,
O tender morning blossom!
No sweeter rest earth ever gave,
Than this within her bosom.
No surer refuge promised here,
Than this low mound can give thee.
No brighter crown than loving hands,
These summer days can weave thee.

But, spirit innocent and free,
Thy rest above is dearer,
Thy promised heaven surer far,
Thy crown of blossoms fairer.
We would not ask another lot,
A life on earth for thee.
Again, where death can enter not,
We hope thy face to see.

X.

THOMAS—Died at his residence in Ebensburg, on Monday, September 13, 1886, Mr. Jacob Thomas, aged 78 years.

The deceased was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and came to this country with his family about fifty years ago and located in Pittsburg. About 1862 he removed to this place where he resided ever since. He had one son, Thomas J., who was killed August 9, 1862, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and one daughter, the wife of Mr. Evan E. Evans of this place. His remains were interred in Lloyd cemetery on Wednesday last. Peace to his ashes.

DONNELLY—Died at his home in White township on Saturday, September 11, 1886, Mr. Daniel Donnelly, aged about 57 years.

The deceased had been a resident of White township for a long time and leaves considerable property. He was married but had no children. Two sisters and one brother survive him. His remains were interred in Beaver Valley cemetery in White township.

BEHE—Died at his residence in Carrolltown, on Wednesday, September 15, 1886, Joseph Behe, Esq., aged about 60 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY cattle.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Barr township about the 11th of July last, five head of three-year-old cattle described as follows: One red steer, three red heifers and one white and red spotted heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
E. W. EVANS.
Barr township, Sep. 15, 1886.

Assignee's Sale!
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the hotel of L. Schroth in Carrolltown Cambria Co., on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886,
At 2 o'clock, p. m., that valuable farm formerly known as the Sebastian Luther farm adjoining lands of Philip Hoover, C. Luther, Henry Luther and others, containing about
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES,
Nearly all cleared and having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House, a large new frame barn and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable property, is well watered, in a good state of cultivation and situated about one mile south of Carrolltown, and will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance of one-third on confirmation thereof; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, the purchaser to pay for writing deed.
CALEB. A. GRAY,
Assignee of C. C. McCombie and wife.
Carrolltown, Pa., Sep. 8-1t.

'OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
THE BEST TONIC
Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.
DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."
MR. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hanlin, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to
PHILIP NOON, Executor.
Munster twp., Sept. 10, 1886.

SPECIAL ARGUMENT LIST.
THIRD WEEK OF SEPTEMBER.
Long..........vs..........Brallier
Risban..........vs..........Kearns et ux
Long..........vs..........Brallier
Kaylor, Assignee..........vs..........Burgoon
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y
Ebensburg, Sep. 6, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Annie Williamson, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
ALFRED WILLIAMSON, Executor.
Gallitzin, Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
JESSE NAGLE, Executor.
Clearfield twp., Sept. 3, 1886 6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Cambria township, on or about the 1st of July last, a two year old heifer, light red in color, with some white on face, belly and tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
E. J. HUMPHREYS.
Cambria twp. Sept. 3, 1886.

WANTED—I want you to do parlor work for me at your own home, good pay; $1 per piece; all materials free. A. LOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 971 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!
The subscriber will sell at private sale, his farm in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Valentine Bishop, Jos. Maloy and John Rose, containing
Seventy-Three ACRES,
About 55 acres cleared, having thereon erected a comfortable LOG HOUSE, and a good barn. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered and has a good selection of fruit. For further particulars call on the subscriber on the premises
JOSEPH BILLER.
Allegheny twp., June 11, 1886.

CATARRH
HAY-FEVER

ELY'S Cream Balm
Gives Relief at once and cures
COLD IN HEAD,
CATARRH,
HAY FEVER
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs or offensive odors.
A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.
☞A full line of Caskets always on hand.☜
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr. 30 8d

TRIAL LIST.—3d Monday in Sep., '86
Special Term.
Jackson J. S. Oil Co..........vs..........Glenn
Hanstead..........vs..........Ga man
Same..........vs..........Same
Behe et al..........vs..........Behe et al
Same..........vs..........Same
Richardson..........vs..........Luther
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothonotary.
Proth'y's Office, Aug 9, 1886.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Teresa Scanlan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Adm'r *d. b. n. c. t. a.* of Teresa Scanlan, dec'd.
Loretto, Pa., Aug. 20, 1886.-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of William Callan, late of the township of Washington, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
A. W. BUCK,
Adm'r. *d. b. n. c. t. a.* of Wm. Callan, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of M. M. Adams, late of the township of Washington, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
MRS. MARY ADAMS,
R. DEVERAUX,
Adm'rs *d. b. n. c. t. a.* of M. M. Adams, dec,d.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 30 6t.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

FOR SALE.—A farm containing 133¾ acres within two miles of Altoona, will be sold on reasonable terms or will exchange for city property. For particulars inquire at Godfrey Wolf's Clothing Store, next door to postoffice, Altoona, Pa. Aug. 27-4t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Tomlinson and Ellen C. his wife, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, have made an assignment to the undersigned of all the property of said Charles Tomlinson in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Charles Tomlinson are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against him will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
F. D. SAUPP,
Assignee of Charles Tomlinson, Et. ux
Loretto, Pa., Aug. 20, 1886.-6t.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Cambria county bonds of the issue of March 1st, 1882, for $500.00 each, from No. 111 to No. 140 both inclusive, are required to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, Ebensburg, Pa., on September 1st, 1886, after which date interest will cease on said bonds.
JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Com's. Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Commissioner
July 16th, 1886. —Attest.—
D. A. McGough, clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of James Parrish, deceased, late of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JAMES A. PARRISH,
Adm'r. *d. b. n. c. t. a.* of Jas. Parrish, dec'd
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16-6t.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn.
12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

SALESMEN
WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
Chase Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.
August 20, 86-2m.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.
Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course
$200 PER YEAR.
Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. R. EWING, D. D., Principal.
July 23, 1886.

French's Hotel.
CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall and the Post Office.
This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture of ANY HOUSE in New York City and is conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms only one dollar per day. Half minute's walk from Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R. R.—All lines of cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafes and lunch counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.
July 2, 1886-1yr.

FARM FOR SALE!
A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing
ABOUT 100 ACRES,
Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary outbuildings. The farm is in a fine condition, buildings all in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.
June 4, 1886. M. L. DRISCOLL.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.
A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

IRON OXIDE PAINT
Ready Mixed,
50 60, 75c. to 1.00 per gal.
BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS.
Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing with best coating and Cement. Agents wanted. Color card price list free. ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box 260, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sep. 10-2m

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

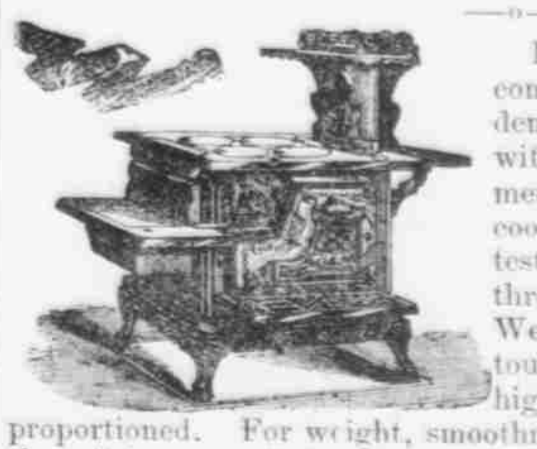
LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER Advertising, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG.

THE GOLDEN AGE COOKING STOVE.
OVER 50,000 IN USE.



In presenting to the favorable consideration of the public the Golden Age Cooking Stove, we do so with the utmost confidence in its merits as a successful operating cook stove. It has been thoroughly tested, we having sold in the last three years over 50,000 of them. We would call attention to the contour of the stove, it being in the highest degree graceful and well proportioned. For weight, smoothness of castings and perfect fittings it is unequalled. AS A BAKER IT IS PERFECT, and we believe that this, our latest production, is, without exception, the finest and best operating cook stove made to day.

Sold by JOHN FENN,
Johnstown, Penna.

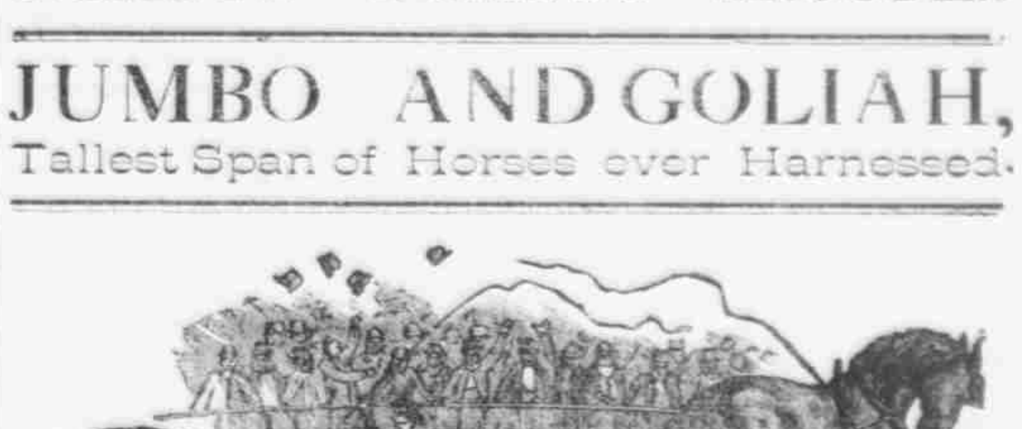
WAIT! WAIT!
FOR THE ONLY
BIG SHOW this season.

WALTER L. MAIN'S
GREAT GOLDEN INTERNATIONAL SHOW
WILL EXHIBIT AT EBENSBURG, ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1886.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Funniest of all Funny
HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPES

JUMBO AND GOLIAH,
Tallest Span of Horses ever Harnessed.



Children under 9, 15 cents at Afternoon Exhibition.

BAND PARADE AT 12:15.
The Grandest Free High Ascension Ever Witnessed by Mortal Eyes at 12:45 P. M.
FREE FOR ALL! FRFE FOR ALL!

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CRUTE.
Ebensburg, October 22, 1885.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any articles in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Pronounces it
SUPERB
WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH is a SUCCESS. Introduced by Samples. We want efficient canvassers immediately, (ladies especially). Generous terms to reliable persons. Remember this is a staple article and you may depend on continued custom. Address Gilbert D. Fox, sole mfr. Washington D. C. Some choice localities reserved for persons with capital.
W. S. THOMPSON, Pres. Am. Pharm. Assn. says it is
VERY SALEABLE

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

[illegible]

[illegible] that changing seed is [illegible]

[illegible] irons should be rubbed [illegible] greese.

Separate accounts as well as short [illegible] make best friends.

A little sulphur, carefully burned in the cellar, will destroy disease germs.

The best time for plowing under green crops is when they are flowering.

If you whip a horse for shying you make the habit worse.

Never drive a horse fast on a full stomach. Hurry by going slow the first few miles.

Put a buttered paper, butter side down, over jellies to keep them from moulding.

A fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water.

Unslaked lime is excellent for cleaning small steel articles, such as jewelry, buckles, and the like.

When washing the woolens, try a small quantity of borax in the water and see how it will help the work.

Tincture of iodine is good to put on corns to relieve the soreness and to keep them from forming if put on in good time.

Efface scratches on furniture by rubbing on some linseed oil, and then following with a little shellac dissolved in alcohol.

Encourage the district school teacher to take an occasional walk with the children, and give them some practical botany talks.

It is said that if a little parsley dipped in vinegar is eaten after onions, the breath will hardly disclose the odor of the onions.

Society is compared to a pie There is an upper and a lower crust, but the real strength and substance lie between them.

A bushel of lump lime in the cellar will absorb much of its dampness, and a peck of powdered charcoal in shallow dishes, much of the bad smell.

The true physiological way of treating burns and scalds is to at once exclude the air, with cotton batting, flour scraped potato, or anything that is handiest.

Use fresh water. Water that has stood in an open dish over night should not be used for cooking or drinking as it will have absorbed many foul gases.

Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Thinking out plans will not amount to anything unless the thought be followed by a determined will to execute.

Mix a little carbonate of soda in the water in which flowers are placed, and it will preserve them for a fortnight. Common saltpetre is also a very good preservative.

A patch of thistles cut when in full bloom and just before a rain, was completely destroyed, according to a writer in an exchange. The hollow stalks filled with water and decayed.

Common soda is excellent for scouring tin; it will not scratch the tin, and will make it look like new. Apply with a piece of moistened newspaper and polish with a dry piece. Wood ashes are a good substitute.

A successful Canadian dairyman thinks bran, corn and peas mixed the best butter-producing food for cows. Cows should be milked with dry hands. Cows should not be milked in close proximity to the dung heap.

A little glue in lime whitewash for outbuildings and fences is a good thing, because it makes the lime adhere, but it is bad for trees; hence whitewash for trees is better without any such addition.

The hen product will fall off now, and all surplus fowls should be fattened and dressed nicely for table use, either at home or on the tables of those who are willing to pay for them. This will be the most profitable way to dispose of the hens.

The idea that sheep at pasture will live and thrive without water to drink is a serious and costly delusion to many farmers. By eating when dew is on the grass they can get along with little water, but that little they require as absolutely as any other stock, or poor condition and poor wool will tell the story of their deprivation.

The value of wheat bran is, we think, sadly underestimated, and that it may be fed with profit to our work and driving horses there can be no doubt.—Whatever may be the results of the chemical analysis, against that is the fact in practice its value is clearly demonstrated to be greater than any scientific tests determine. Whether this comes from its effect upon the more solid food elements, by lightening the mass and so increasing its digestibility, or by its own properties, stimulating a more healthy action, the fact is patent to all who use it, that, fed in connection with corn or corn meal, its effects are very soon noticed in the appearance of the animal. Horses, like men, desire a variety of grains, and the system tires of a steady diet of corn and oats. More than this, there is with the continued feeding of any one kind of grain, a gradually increasing waste of food supply. In the natural craving for a change, there comes a time when the full amount is not digested, and the animal is soon pronounced out of condition. The trouble is with the system of feeding. The prime object should be to convert every ounce of hay and grain possible, into bone, muscle and flesh, and in proportion as we reach that condition we shall find the true economy of breeding. Any agent, whether valuable in itself or not, that will aid in the assimilation of the heavier grains, and render a large proportion digestible, becomes valuable as food. For this reason, if for no other, wheat bran has claims upon our attention. A practical test will soon determine its true place and value, which we believe to be far greater than usually accorded, says the *American Cultivator.*

A Laborer's Luck.

On the third day of August Charles [illegible] worked at the bowlder crushing [illegible] his duty to remove [illegible] that otherwise might interfere with the work of the machine, and shovel those that spilled into the wagons. Toward four o'clock in the afternoon some of his fellow workmen remembered his picking up a piece of one of the crushed bowlders and putting it into his pocket.

"I'll keep that to remember the job by," he observed to Pat O'Brien. On the following day Russell did not come to work, and in a few weeks he was forgotten.

On the day following, which was the 4th, a man, evidently a laborer, presented himself at a well known jewelry store on Fourth street, and, asking for the proprietor, said: "I have a peculiar stone which I would like to know the value of, as well as what it is." Unrolling a red bandana handkerchief tied in several knots, and taking out a buckskin bag the man laid on the counter a good sized stone, which sparkled and glistened and shed its glittering rays in all directions.

"You are a fortunate man," said the jeweler, "that stone is worth from $125,000 to $150,000. It weighs 82½ carats. What are you going to do with it?"

The man walked leisurely to Front street where he entered a cheap boarding house.

The next day a reporter repaired to the boarding house. He said, "you have a valuable diamond, Russell. I was in the store yesterday, when you came in and had it valued."

Russell laughed and said, "Well, I didn't steal it, I can tell you, although I know it looks queer for the likes of me to be having so valuable a stone. I worked for the bowlder company, on McFarland street, and on the 3d of August as I was watching the big wheel crush the bowlders I spied something shining.

"I picked it up, and found the diamond fastened to the middle of the bowlder. I stuck it in my pocket, and, bringing it home, picked it out by the aid of a hammer and awl, and took it to the jeweler, as you saw me: I mean to dispose of it, buy me a little place and settle down for the remainder of my days."

Bathers of the South Sea.

The women of Samoa are not so pretty but far more virtuous than those of the Society Islands, and possess traits peculiarly their own. Their only clothing is the lava-lava, frequently made of grass, which covers them from the hips to the thighs, the field for adornment being the head, around which wreaths of orange blossoms and red flowers are worn. They are naturally endowed with a profusion of black hair, but being enamored of the crushed strawberry color, they coat the head with slaked coral lime, a few applications of which give to the hair the desired hue. They are very expert in the management of canoes, and swarm about the ship from early morn till close of eve, beseeching officers and men to be their "fliend," and when one assents to the request, the object of his friendship comes on board and showers upon him gifts of cocoa nuts, seashells, fruit, eggs and an occasional chicken, for which, in return, he is expected to give money, or preferably such articles as soap, needles and thread, tobacco and writing paper. This act of friendly barter completed, the lady stands not upon the manner of her going, but taking advantage of the fact that there are no skirts to impede her flight, dives headlong from a gunport, swims to her canoe, and paddles off to make another "fliend."

The exhibition wound up with a grand "siva," which is the name of the native dance. This brought into prominence the loveliest of Samoa's maids in the person of Faapio, the daughter of Asi, Malietoa's great war chief. Wearing a tiara of glistening seashells and grass of bright colors in her hair, a necklace of red berries, and around her hips a lava-lava of the most expensive character, her faultless figure was set off to advantage, and as she danced with her father and two other chiefs her smiles, gestures and contortions of body were amusing, and despite the fact that her body glistened in the sun from a coating of cocoa nut oil, her graceful bearing commanded admiration. Other girls and chiefs danced in turn, but the siva, with its singing, waving of arms and other variations, beggars description, and must be seen to be appreciated.

How the Pope Lives.

A recent letter from Rome says: The Pope, now 78 years old, leads a very regular life and is in a fair condition of health. At 6 a. m., he celebrates mass in his private chapel. At 7 he breakfasts on a cup of chocolate and milk, with sometimes raw eggs beaten up. Immediately afterwards he receives the visits of his court, and Cardinal Jacobini reports what has occurred in the world and gives him an account of the letters received on papal business. Besides these official letters others arrive from all parts of the world, but mainly from priests, missionaries, monks and nuns, while others contain sums of money from penitents, and many are petitions for a blessing, pecuniary aid, or advice.

After these letters in all languages have been translated and their contents briefly reported to the Pope, they are placed in the papal archives. Hundreds of telegrams also arrive each day, the greater part asking for benediction in articulo mortis, which, naturally, often only reach their destination after the petitioner is dead. At 1 o'clock the Pope dines, and then retires to his room to rest until the heat of the day is past. At 6 p. m. he repairs to the Vatican gardens, where his carriage awaits him. Sometimes he prefers to walk, and rest in an elegant Eastern kiosk, which has recently been erected on the prettiest spot in the gardens, where he takes coffee and ices, surrounded by his intimate friends. Precisely at sunset the party breaks up and the Pope returns to the palace, as his physicians have forbidden him to remain out of doors after that hour on account of the malaria which prevails in the valley below Mount Mario. At 9 o'clock, after half an hour spent in prayer, the Pope retires to bed.

Russia. ILLUSTRATED History of RUSSIA from the Earliest Times to 1877. By A. Rambaud. Translated by L. B. Lang. In two large 12mo volumes, Long Primer type, with numerous fine illustrations and maps. Fine cloth, gilt tops, Library style. Price reduced from $18 to *$1.75.*

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$18

THE PERIOD covered is from the earliest times to 1877. It is more interesting as told by M. Rambaud than any romance. It is a cloth of gold studded with diamonds, not of moral brilliance but of intellectual vigor and fascinating personality. Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Mazeppa, Catherine, Nicholas, and other monarchs of iron will and broad ambition relieve the monotony of war, and the Mazeppa of Byron comes in as a charming episode. The high civilization attained without the adoption of a civilized form of government, leaves no room for surprise at the strength of Nihilism.—*Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, Ill.

$1.75

THE HISTORY of Russia now published is the most satisfactory history of that country ever brought before English readers. The history of the rise of this wonderful nation is remarkable. Its power of absorption and diffusion is phenomenal. "The World," said Napoleon once, "will one day be ruled by the Slav and Teuton races." The prophecy is under fulfilment. How the Russian Slavs expanded from small districts about the Upper Dwina and Dneiper and the Volga and the Oka until they dominate one-sixth the territorial surface of the globe, containing a population of 103,000,000, is most admirably told by Rambaud. The work is well supplied with maps, and well indexed.—*Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minn.

RUSSIAN history is full of cruelty, oppression, tyranny, and all sorts of crime, with few peaceful passages to note the advance of civilization. This very fact makes it dramatic and full of stirring incidents, and those who crave this kind of reading, or who desire to know the history of Russia for its own sake, will find M. Rambaud's volumes well suited to their needs. He has taken vast pains to make his history both full and accurate; his style is nervous and forcible, and he gives a graphic picture of the bloody centuries through which the Russian Empire rose. His book lifts to a great extent the veil of mystery that hangs over the origin and growth of Russia.—*Inquirer*, Philadelphia.

Illustrated

NO STUDENT of history and no observer of public events can afford to be ignorant of Russia—that Polar Bear which stretches one huge paw toward Constantinople and the other toward India—that "muffled destiny" of whose future no one knows save that it is to be great and must affect to a remarkable extent the condition of well-nigh the entire human race. No more weighty matter of debate exists among the nations than that which constitutes the "Eastern Question," and of this question the White Czar, representing territorially the greatest nation on earth and one of the strongest, most ambitious, shrewdest, far-seeing, and persistent, is the central figure. What is the best History of Russia in the English language? Undoubtedly that of M. Alfred Rambaud.—*Morning Star*, Boston.

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"Rough on Rats." clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains. Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

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"Buchu-Paiba." Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

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"Rough on Pain." Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

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Life Preserver. If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles." Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

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The Hope of the Nation. Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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AGENTS WANTED For Our New Book Just Published, entitled

THIRTY YEARS A DETECTIVE BY ALLAN PINKERTON. Containing a thorough and comprehensive exposé of Criminal Practices of all Grades and Classes, with Numerous Episodes of Personal Experience in the Detection of Criminals, covering a period of Thirty Years Active Detective Life and embracing many intensely interesting and thrilling Detective Sketches. An entirely new book, profusely illustrated, and with Portrait of the Great Detective.

AGENTS WANTED! In every town there are numbers of people who will be glad to get this book. It sells to Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and Professional men. Thus every Agent can pick out fifty or more in a town to whom he can feel sure of selling it to. We want One Agent in every township, or county. Any person, with this book, can become a successful Agent. For full particulars and terms to agents, address G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

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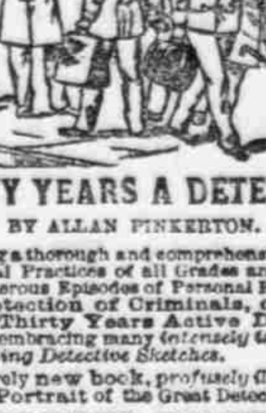

Children's, 1 to 5 years, 8c. a pair. ditto, two attachments, 10c. Misses' 13c. Ladies' 15c. Misses', with a belt, 20c. Ladies' 25c. Stocking, Abdominal, and Catamenial Bandage Supporter combined, 50c. Health Skirt Supporter, 25c. Brighton Gent's Garter, 15c. FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES. Samples sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of price in 2-cent stamps. LEWIS STEIN, Sole Owner and Manufacturer, 178 Centre Street, New York.

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WEAK MEN! [illegible] FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES [illegible] CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.

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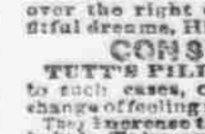

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SHORT SUMMER SERMONS.

As Delivered by Brother Gardner of the Lime-Kiln Club.

Dar am certain fings which you kin chalk down on de cellah doah wid a feelin' dat you am gwine to hit nine times whar you miss once.

It am twice as easy to spend fifty cents to go to de circus as it am to pay back two shillins of borrowed money.

No man kin 'member whar he frowed his empty cans and bottles until he diskivers dat somebody has dumped ashes ober his fence.

Broadcloth an' silks look well on de street, but dey don't hitch berry well wid cold taters at home.

De walue ob de dog you kick am no gauge fur de feelins' of de owner if he happens to be around.

Nine men outen ten borry wid de expectashun ob bein' just so much ahead. De odd one will want to borry agin as a reward fur his honesty.

It am powerful easy to discriminate between a wise man an' a fanatic. De wise man belongs to your party; de fanatic to de opposishun.

While you should lub your naybur as yourself, don't gin him to understan' dat you kin be depended on to lie awake nights to perfect his grape arbor.

When a man's whiskey costs mo' dan his flour, he should stan' ready to vote fur buildin' ob two wings on de County House.

De man who figgers dat he kin so live as to dodge slander an' escape malice, has got a heap ob thistles waitin' fur his bare feet.

The average man's biznis word kin be depended on to a certain pint—as fur as he will profit by keepin' it.

De problem ob livin' don't depend so much on hangin on to an old welwet carpet in de parlor as it does in savin' de crusts an' crumbs in de kitchen.

While it am true dat all men war created equal, a heap ob us got spiled in de bringin' up. About de only time social barriers am abolished am durin a steamboat exploshun.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Don't Drink too Much.

So far as the mere sensation of thirst is concerned, there can be no question that it is a mistake to drink too much or too frequently in hot weather; the fluid taken in is very rapidly again thrown out through the skin in the form of perspiration, and the outflow being promoted by this determination toward the surface, a new and increasing demand for fluid follows rapidly on the successive acts of drinking and perspiring, with the result that "thirst" is made worse by giving way to it. But if we refuse to drink when we are thirsty simply because we shall thirst again, we are imposing a restraint upon the activities by which nature is endeavoring to preserve the health. We are doing precisely what the irrational homeopaths do, or did, in refusing fluid to cholera patients, or limiting the drink of those who suffer from fever. Of course "like produces like" in the matter of thirst from any cause, but the "like" produced is natural; and it is, or rather was, strange to note that in one of the earliest notorious cases of mal-practice by persons calling themselves homeopaths in England, the dogma, "Similia similibus curantur," should be flung to the winds, and drink refused to a patient dying of liquid diarrhœa, because, forsooth, the taking of fluids increased the diarrhœa and made him more thirsty! We venture to hope that those who are zealously urging the policy of refusing to quench their thirst in this hot weather because "drinking makes people more thirsty," will reconsider their policy from the physiological standpoint, and that they will recognize that to thirst and drink and perspire and drink again are the natural steps in the process by which nature strives to maintain the integrity of those organic changes which the external heat has a tendency to impede. The natural and true policy is to supply an adequate quantity of fluid without excess. Therefore do not abstain from drink, but drink slowly, so as to allow time for the voice of nature to cry "enough." There is no drink so good as pure water. For the sake of flavor, and because the vegetable acids are useful, a dash of lemon juice may with advantage be added. The skin should be kept fairly cool, so that a sufficient quantity of the fluid taken may pass off through the kidneys.

Where Burns was Born.

Five miles from Kilmarnock is Irvine, where Burns made his unfortunate start as a flax dresser, and, worse still, in the opinions of his biographers, contracted very many bad habits; and nine miles in another direction is Ayr, where in the summer time omnibuses run regularly to and from the station to the cottage in which the poet was born, the monument erected to his memory, the Auld Kirk of Alloway, and the Auld Brig o' Doon—the three latter being situated close to each other, and about a mile to the south of the former. The straggling High street reached, one soon finds the inn on the right, in which Tam and his dear companion, Souter Johnny, are said to have got "fou together." An oil painting above the door represents the hero reluctantly bidding "good bye" to his companions of the evening, in

"That hour o' night's black arch the key-stone,
That dreary hour he mounts his beast in;"

and gives a fair idea in a rude, country way, of the start for that memorable ride. The house is a plain, substantial Scotch building, two stories high, with a thatched roof, and remains very much what it must have been when, as the story goes, Dugald Græme, of Shanter, and John Davidson, the drunken shoemaker, the originals of the poem, used to go there on market days. The room up stairs in which Tam was "glorious" is still pointed out,; but the chairs of the Carrick farmer and Souter Johnny have been recently purchased by the Ayr Burns Club, and placed in the memorial room in the cottage at Alloway, where he was born. The original drinking cup, or "caup," of the inn, is now the property of some private individual; but the present landlord shows an exact fac simile in a well executed piece of dovetailed wood-work bound together with a silver hoop, which is filled and emptied by enthusiasts, as well as the old one.

BILIOUSNESS. Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

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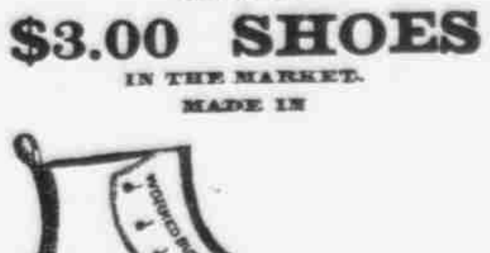

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The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller. AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. JUNE MANUFACTURING CO. Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHINES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills. Warranted the best. Grain drills: the celebrated Pennsylvania, the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills: the celebrated American and young American. CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. Send for catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York Pa.

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The Result of Courtship by Mail.

In the western part of Pickaway county, Ohio, near Mount Sterling, lives William Porter, a farmer of large means. He is the father of two daughters, Lettie and Maud, reigning belles. Lettie had a lover, W. L. Timmons, the son of a wealthy farmer who went to Illinois, purchased a farm there, and prospered. The mail bore messages to and fro between them, and the night was set for their wedding.—Timmons had a bosom friend in Illinois, Louis Downs, whom he described in glowing terms in his letters to Lettie, and said he was just the man for Maud Porter. They got up a correspondence between Maud and Downs, and the stranger lovers exchanged photographs. A double wedding was the next thought, and it met with favor all around. The time was set for W. L. Timmons and Louis Downs to wed Lettie and Maud Porter. All the parties are rich, and the event was to be the greatest one in the history of the neighborhood. But it never came off.

On Thursday last Timmons and Downs made their appearance at the Porter Mansion. Lettie gave Timmons such a greeting as might be expected, but Maud, at the sight of Louis, screamed: "That man my Louis! That man Louis Downs! Take him away, take him away!" And then she fled to a neighbor's house. Timmons was bewildered, and demanded an explanation. The photo of himself sent by Downs to Maud was produced. It was not Downs' picture. Timmons recognized it as that of a flashy negro minister, a stylish looking man. The face and form of Louis Downs, of Mill Mine, Piatt county, are plain and commonplace. Maud would not marry him. Timmons tried persuasion, and then said he would not marry Lettie unless Maud would marry Downs.—Maud said she wouldn't and both kept their word. When minister and guests had waited until nine o'clock Tuesday night for Timmons, they learned that he was in Columbus, on his return to Illinois.

Sunken Irish Cities.

There are numerous legends of sunken cities scattered through Ireland, some of which are of a most romantic origin. Thus the space now covered by the lake of Inchiguis is reported to have been in former days a populous and flourishing city; but for some dreadful and unabsolved crime, tradition says, it was buried beneath the deep waters. The dark spirit of its king still resides in one of the dark caverns which border the lake, and once every seven years at midnight he issues forth mounted on his charger, and makes the complete circuit of the lake, a performance which he is to continue till the silver hoofs of his steed are worn out, when the curse will be removed, and the city appear once more in all its bygone condition. The peasantry affirm even now that on a calm night one may clearly see the towers and spires gleaming through the clear water. With this legend we may compare one told by Burton in his "History of Ireland." "In Ulster is a lake 30,000 paces long and 15,000 broad, out of which ariseth the noble northern river called Bane. It is believed by the inhabitants that they were formerly wicked vicious people who lived in this place, and there was a prophecy in every one's mouth that whenever a well that was therein, and was continually covered and locked up carefully, should be left open, so great a quantity of water would issue therefrom as would soon overflow the whole adjacent country. It happened that an old beldame coming to fetch water heard her child cry; whereupon running away in haste she forgot to cover the spring, and coming back to do it, the land was so overrun that it was past help, and she, her child and all the territory were drowned."

The Public Road Law.

It is a general doctrine of law in the country that the land in the highways belongs to the owners of land lying along each side. The farm only extends to the road and the public has only the right to pass and repass in an orderly manner, and keep the road in repair. The farmer owns the highway, the soil, grass, trees, stones, gravel, and everything else upon the surface, or under it, and may use them in any way that does not affect the public right of passage, and the law will protect his ownership in them, just as much as if they lay inside his own fence. Notwithstanding the fact that the farmer owns the land of the road, he cannot use it himself for any purpose that at all interferes with the public rights there. He cannot put his wood pile, wagons, or pig pens thereon, and if he does, and the traveler runs into them at night and is injured, he would not only be liable for the private damage sustained but he may be indicted for obstructing the public highway. No person has a right to pasture on the side of the farmer's highway any more than in the enclosed lands, nor can he hitch a horse to a tree there without being liable for the trespass. If a person lets his cattle go into the highway he is liable for the trespass they commit by simply being there unlawfully; for the injury they do to the sod or by the barking of the trees, and for any other damage they may do. If while there they hook, or kick or bite any person, lawfully using the way, he would be liable for the injury.

The Tomb of Bolivar.

In the pantheon in Caracas, in the north edge and overlooking the city, the remains of Bolivar repose, surrounded by those of others worthy of such honor. His mortal part lies under a high marble cenotaph crowned with his marble bust, a fine piece of the sculptor's art. Bolivar was born in Caracas. He was rich. He had slaves. He emancipated fully his bondmen, risked and lost his riches, won the independence of five great States of South America—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru—and died at last an exile, poor and almost friendless, and was buried in a shirt borrowed from a British merchant named Cage, the father of the present excellent British Vice-Consul at Laguayra. Yet, as a general he was superior to any of our own revolution and as a patriot not inferior to Washington. But he probably lacked in statesmanship and so fell a victim to the aspirations of others and to the turbulent political movements of his time. His whole example and his deeds are worthy of the high admiration and honor of our own people as well as of those of South America.—*Chicago News.*